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REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

TO THE

Barry Urban, Port Sanitary & Education Authorities

FOR

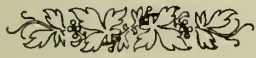
THE YEAR 1923.

CARDIFF:

PRIORY PRESS, LTD., PRIORY STREET.



Barry Urban District Council.



*With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.*

*Public Health Office,
Woodlands Road,
Barry.*



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CARDIFF:

PRIORY PRESS, LTD., PRIORY STREET.

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MR. E. T. LAWRENCE.

MR. J. T. MASLIN

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MR. A. OWEN.

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MR. H. H. ROSSER.

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MR. H. WILLIAMS.

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Medical Officer of Health's Department.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

PERCY W. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Camb.)

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

ERNEST I. DAVIES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Wales).

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ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTORS:

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MEAT INSPECTOR:

REG. WM. HALL, M.R.C.V.S.

HEALTH VISITORS:

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†M Mrs. E. K. ATKINSON.

MN Miss A. E. THOMAS.

MN Miss N. WINDSOR.

MN Miss S. E. GREENE.

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E. EDWARDS.

G. E. CURTIS.

RAT CATCHER:

J. DAVIES.

Accident and Surgical Hospital.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT:

PERCY W. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SURGEON:

W. EVERETT, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.

RADIOGRAPHER:

J. C. KING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

HONORARY STAFF:

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J. L. O'FLYN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

W. P. STARFORTH, M.B., Ch.B.

MATRON:

Miss M. EVANS.

Infectious Diseases and Small Pox Hospitals.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT:

PERCY W. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

MATRON: Miss E. A. MEREDITH.

x Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

* Holds the Meat Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

D Holds Diploma of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

c Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Sanitary Inspectors' Association Examination Board.

s Holds the Sanitary Science Certificate for Plumbers and Builders granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Holds the Health Visitor's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

M Holds Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives' Board.

x Three Years' Hospital Training.

Barry Urban District Council.

(PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.)

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

For 1923.

To the Chairman and Members of the Barry Urban District Council.

MRS. LEWIS AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report in connection with the Public Health Service for the year 1923. This Report is the thirty-fifth of its series.

In accordance with circular 451 (Wales) of the Ministry of Health, dated January 7th, 1924, the report follows the suggestions contained therein.

The death-rate for the year amounted to 10.73 per 1,000 population, and the birth-rate has been estimated at 22.93 per 1,000 population. The death-rate shows a decrease, and the birth-rate has decreased as compared with 1922.

The infantile mortality-rate has been estimated at 77.98 per 1,000 births registered as compared with 85.43 of last year.

So far as statistics are concerned, those relating to Barry compare very favourably with other areas.

It should be noted that Cancer as a cause of Death, is steadily becoming a more serious factor. Reference to this subject has been made in my Annual Report for 1920 (vide page 8 and graph.)

I regard the maternity and child welfare work as the most important branch of the Council's public health activities. As a business proposition to the community, this service is the best investment that they can make. The importance of dealing with the beginnings of disease in early childhood, rather than remedying defects during school life is realised more and more every year. The staff have obtained the confidence of the parents, and the resulting educational value of such work is enormous.

With regard to sanitation generally, housing is still the most important item. I am convinced that the Council are doing their utmost to meet the demand that exists. Although it is incumbent upon the municipality to build and continue building, until private enterprise is again available, the distressing conditions present will still exist.

I again have pleasure in recording my thanks to my staff for their co-operation in the health services of the town.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

PERCY W. KENT,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH CENTRE,
BARRY.

April, 1924.

1.—General Statistics.

Area (Acres)	4,104
Population 1923	39,710
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	6,677
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	7,945
Rateable Value	£307,573
Sum represented by a penny rate	£980

2.—Vital Statistics.

Table 1 shows the vital statistics of the district during the year 1923, and previous years. For the statistical purposes of this report the population has been estimated as 39,710.

TABLE 1.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths Non-Residents registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Nett.						Under 1 Year.		At all ages.	
		Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.			No.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	No.	Rate.
1919	37,937	807	20.42	396	10.43	20	45	81	100.37	421	11.09
1920	39,449	991	25.13	358	9.07	14	37	56	56.5	381	9.66
1921	38,930	971	24.94	344	8.33	14	37	76	78.27	367	9.42
1922	39,310	927	23.58	409	10.4	8	57	78	85.43	458	11.6
1923	39,710	872	22.93	393	9.89	12	44	68	77.98	425	10.73

BIRTHS.—According to the Registrar-General the total number of births for the year amounted to 872 (461 males and 411 females). This gives a birth-rate of 22.93 per 1,000 population, as compared with 23.58 for the previous year.

From the weekly returns of the Local Registrar the total number of births for the year amounted to 840 (446 males and 394 females).

The number of illegitimate births recorded for the year amounted to 38 (22 males and 16 females), as compared with 32 for 1922.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths for the year was 425, of this total 237 were males and 188 females. The death-rate from all causes was 10.73 per 1,000 population, compared with 11.6 for the previous year.

The deaths for all ages for the year were as follows:—

Under one year	...	...	...	67
One and under two years	...	...	...	22
Two and under five years	...	...	...	15
Five and under fifteen years	...	...	...	17
Fifteen and under twenty-five years	...	...	...	26
Twenty-five and under forty-five years	...	...	...	48
Forty-five and under sixty-five years	...	...	...	114
Sixty-five and upwards	...	...	...	116
Total	...	...	...	425

The number of deaths in each ward are shown as follows:—

Park	...	...	...	...	88
High Street	...	...	...	...	50
Holton Road	...	...	...	...	67
Court	...	...	...	...	62
Castleland	...	...	...	...	30
Cadoxton	...	...	...	...	50
Dock	...	...	...	...	78
Total	...	...	...	...	425

Of the 425 deaths, 390 were certified by registered medical practitioners, the District Coroner held inquests on 34 deaths, and one uncertified death.

In the cases of inquests the causes of death were as follows:—

INQUESTS, 1923.

Angina Pectoris	...	...	...	...	1
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	1
Arterio-Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	5
Drowning	...	...	...	...	5
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	2
Fracture of Skull	...	...	...	...	3
Found dead	...	...	...	...	1
Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease...	...	...	...	...	8
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Shock due to injuries	...	...	...	...	1
Suffocation	...	...	...	...	2
Suicide	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	34

CAUSES OF DEATH.—Table II. shows the classification of the causes of death as recorded by the Registrar-General.

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					MALES.	FEMALES.	Rate per 1,000 Population.			
All causes					...	237	...	188	...	10.73
1.	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	0.10
2.	Small Pox	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	—
3.	Measles	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	0.12
4.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	...	1	...	...	0.025
6.	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	0.30
7.	Influenza	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	0.15
8.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	—
9.	Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	—
10.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	17	...	19	...	...	0.90
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	0.20
12.	Cancer, Malignant Disease...	...	...	...	22	...	20	...	...	1.05
13.	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	0.12
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	0.10
15.	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	14	...	11	...	...	0.62
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	23	...	21	...	...	1.10
17.	Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	0.22
18.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	14	...	10	...	...	0.60
19.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	23	...	22	...	...	1.13
20.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	0.07
21.	Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	...	0.025
22.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	0.12
23.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	...	0.025
24.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	2	...	—	...	...	0.05
25.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	12	...	3	...	...	0.37
26.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	...	1	...	...	0.025
27.	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	...	...	...	—	...	3	...	...	0.07
28.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, premature birth	...	...	...	21	...	12	...	...	0.83
29.	Suicide	...	...	...	—	...	1	...	...	0.025
30.	Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	0.25
31.	Other Defined Disease	...	...	...	46	...	33	...	...	1.99
32.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	...	0.025
Special Causes (included above)—										
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	—
	Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	—
Deaths of Infants under one year		{Total		...	45	...	23	...	...	—
		{Illegitimate		...	4	...	4	...	...	—
Total Births		...	...	...	461	...	411	...	...	22.93
Legitimate		...	...	...	439	...	395	...	...	—
Illegitimate		...	...	...	22	...	16	...	...	—
Population.		For Births and Deaths		...	...	...	...	39,710.		

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—There were 872 births during the year, and 68 deaths of children under one year, resulting in an infantile mortality rate of 77.98 per 1,000 births registered, as compared with 85.43 for 1922.

The causes of death of children under one year are shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1923. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

Causes of Death			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 months.	3 and under 6 Months.	6 and under 9 Months.	9 and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	Certified ...	...	24	9	5	2	40	12	10	4	2	68
	Uncertified ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Convulsions	...	...	—	2	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	6
Laryngitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	2	8
Diarrhoea	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Enteritis (under 1 year)	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Gastritis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Suffocation (overlying)	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Injury at Birth	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth	...	...	15	3	1	—	19	2	—	—	—	21
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	4	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Other Causes	...	...	2	3	1	1	7	2	1	1	—	11
Totals			24	9	5	2	40	12	10	4	2	68
Nett Births	{ Legitimate...	...	834	Nett deaths under one year of age			{ Legitimate Infants ...			60		
	{ Illegitimate	...	38									
							{ Illegitimate Infants ...			8		

TABLE IV.

Birth-Rate, Death-Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1923.

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population.	Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths.				
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Causes of Death Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified causes of Death.	
England and Wales
105 Great towns, including London	...	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	72	92.2	7.2	0.6	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000-50,000)	...	10.6	0.01	—	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	69	92.6	6.1	1.3	1.3
London	...	20.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	60	90.8	9.1	0.1	0.1
BARRY	...	22.93	0.10	—	0.12	—	0.02	0.30	0.15	0.27	5.7	78	91.7	8.0	0.2	0.2

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total.	M.	F.	Birth Rate (R.G.)	...	22.93
BIRTHS—Legitimate	834	...	439	...	...	...
Illegitimate... ..	38	...	22	...	...	...
DEATHS—	425	...	237	...	...	10.73

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, child birth—from sepsis, 1; from other causes, 3.
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births:—Legitimate, 68.8; Illegitimate, 9.18—Total, 77.98
Deaths from Measles (all ages) 5
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) 5

TABLE V.
3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASES.	Number of cases Notified.											Number of Cases Notified in each Ward.						Deaths.																		
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 Years and Upwards.	Cases removed to Hospital.	Cadoxton Ward.	Castleland Ward.	Court Ward.	Holton Ward.	High Street Ward.	Park Ward.	Dock Ward.	Deaths.														
																						At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 years and Upwards.		
Small Pox	...	1	—	7	6	13	42	33	9	7	2	2	—	98	8	9	15	21	22	8	39	12	—	2	2	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	...	102	1	4	8	5	37	21	13	5	—	—	—	69	25	13	37	9	4	7	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	...	19	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	4	4	5	1	—	—	1	7	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	...	175	26	29	20	17	12	7	5	13	6	16	7	2	62	16	53	26	6	6	6	45	9	8	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	...	38	1	3	3	4	5	18	1	2	—	—	—	2	5	3	12	8	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chicken Pox	...	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	3	4	1	—	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Trench Fever	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia	...	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
natorum	...	25	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	6	7	4	2	13	4	4	10	4	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary (Males)	...	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	10	1	—	—	9	4	4	2	2	1	2	2	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Fem.)	...	11	1	—	1	—	4	2	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	4	3	1	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary(M.)	...	13	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	1	7	—	5	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Females)	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	43	37	42	32	38	124	69	39	65	26	32	11	97	126	64	148	83	39	27	71	105	11	12	4	1	1	8	2	4	25	7	21	9	9	
Totals	...	558	43	37	42	32	38	124	69	39	65	26	32	11	97	126	64	148	83	39	27	71	105	11	12	4	1	1	8	2	4	25	7	21	9	

3.—Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

DIPHTHERIA.—The number of cases notified during the year was 122 as compared with 138 for 1922.

Ninety-eight cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, compared with eighty-seven for last year.

Concentrated anti-diphtheritic serum (8,000 units) is supplied free on application to medical practitioners for use in necessitous cases in accordance with Memo 68 Med. issued by the Ministry of Health.

The local doctors are supplied with bacteriological outfits for "swabbing" of the throats of all cases.

The death rate from diphtheria was 0.30 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.12 per 1,000 for last year.

ERYSIPELAS.—Nineteen cases of erysipelas were notified during the year, as compared with ten for 1922.

SCARLET FEVER.—During the year one hundred and two cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with sixty-nine last year.

Sixty-nine cases were removed to Hospital, compared with forty-three for 1922. The death-rate from this disease was 0.00 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.00 for 1922.

ENTERIC FEVER.—The number of this disease was three compared with six for 1922. One case was removed to Hospital, compared with one for last year.

The death-rate from this disease was 0.10 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.00 for last year.

CHICKEN-POX.—Thirty-eight cases of Chicken-Pox were notified during the year, compared with twenty-nine for 1922.

This disease has been made compulsorily notifiable in the area. This procedure is necessary in Barry, as a precaution against an outbreak of Small-Pox in the Port.

PNEUMONIA.—One hundred and seventy-five cases of Pneumonia (all forms) were notifiable during the year, compared with one hundred for 1922.

The death-rate from this disease was 1.13 per 1,000 population, as compared with 1.3 for 1922.

MALARIA.—Eighteen cases were notified during the year, and all had contracted the disease whilst serving in H.M. Forces.

DYSENTERY.—One case was notified during the year, and had been contracted abroad.

TRENCH FEVER.—One case was notified during the year, and had been contracted overseas.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Pulmonary: Forty-two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, as compared with forty-eight for 1922.

Other forms: Twenty-four cases of other forms of tuberculosis were notified during 1923, as compared with twenty-seven for 1922.

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.90 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.83 for 1922. 13.8 per cent. of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis had not been notified by the doctors.

The death-rate from other forms of tuberculosis was 0.20 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.25 for 1922. 37.5 per cent. of the deaths from other forms had not been notified.

The Tuberculosis Physician, Dr. Gilchrist, attends Barry one half-day a week, and has kindly compiled the following table in connection with the treatment of tuberculosis during the year 1923.

TABLE VII.
TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1923.

Admissions to Treatment.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.							NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						
	1 to 5 years.		5 to 15 years.		15 and over.		All Ages.	1 to 5 years.		5 to 15 years.		15 and over.		All Ages.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Institutional ...	—	—	—	1	11	5	17	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Domiciliary Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	10	8	18	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Dispensary Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	4
Totals ...	—	—	—	1	21	13	35	2	2	—	—	2	3	9

Number of New Cases seen ... 102.

Diagnosis: Pulmonary Tuberculosis; Non-Pulmonary Tubercle; No active T.B.

22

4

74

4.—Causes of Sickness.

The undue incidence of diphtheria in the Barry Island district was carefully investigated. A detailed report with recommendations appears in the appendix of this year's report.

5.—Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals and Other Institutions.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL.—There are two Private Nursing Homes in the District.

General Nursing is carried out by the Barry District Nursing Association who visit any patient on being communicated with by the doctor in attendance on the case.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Arrangements can be made with the Barry District Nursing Association to undertake this work. In time of epidemic, such work would be undertaken by the Health Visitors and School Nurses, assisted by the District Nursing Association. Assistance during these periods has been offered by the Order of St. John and Red Cross Societies.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—During the year 848 live births (442 males and 406 females) and 52 still-births (35 males and 17 females) were notified under the provisions of the Notification of Births Acts.

The midwives notified 824 live births and 52 still-births, whilst parents and doctors notified 24 live births.

Twenty-two midwives (15 trained and 7 bona fide) practice in the district, and have a representative on the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

(b) INFANT DEATHS.—There were 68 deaths of infants under one year of age during 1923. These may be classified as follows:—

Legitimate ...	...	60
Illegitimate ...	...	8
		—
Total ...	...	68
		—

All the infant deaths were visited by the Health Visitors.

(c) HEALTH VISITING.—Visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

To Expectant Mothers ...	(1) First Visits—312	...	(2) Total Visits— 350.
To Infants under 1 year ...	(2) First Visits—776	...	(2) Total Visits—3,549
To Children, one to five ...		...	Total Visits—3,189

INFANT FEEDING.—The following Table shows the nature of food of 3,549 children under one year of age.

TABLE VIII.

Nature of Food.	New Births.	Two Mths.	Four Mths.	Seven Mths.	Twelve Mths.	Total.
Breast only	696	476	435	404	57	2,068
Breast and Cow's Milk	22	35	15	18	19	109
Breast and other Foods	4	39	50	31	175	299
Cow's Milk only	16	23	40	66	23	168
Dried Milk Only	13	63	92	92	45	305
Milk and other Foods	2	7	19	19	102	149
Condensed Milk and Patent Foods	20	24	38	36	15	133
Other Foods	3	3	10	18	284	318
Total	776	670	699	684	720	3,549

Home visiting of Children under School age. The following table shows the results of 3,189 visits to children under five years of age:—

TABLE IX.

Age.	Number Visited.	Number Defective.	Referred Own Doctor.	Referred to Clinic.
15 Months	711	96	31	65
21 Months	665	91	24	67
2½ Years	636	80	18	62
3½ Years	695	70	15	55
4½ Years	482	27	10	17
Totals	3,189	364	98	266

(d) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—Three half-days a week have been set apart for the work of this branch of the Public Health Service.

During 1923, the following attendances have been made at the Centres:—

	Barry Dock.	Barry Island.	Total.
Expectant Mothers	262	50	312
Babies (under one year)	2,878	461	3,339
Children (under school age)	1,058	211	1,269
Totals	4,198	722	4,920

TABLE X. shows the Classification of Diseases and Defects discovered at the Welfare Centre.

Defect or Disease.	Children under one year.	Children one and under five.	Total.
Diseases due to disorders of Nutrition.	...	...	...
Inanition	4	2	6
Rickets	5	13	18
Malnutrition	39	5	44
Diseases caused by Infection.	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	1	2	3
Chicken Pox	—	5	5
Diarrhoea	69	52	121
Syphilis Congenital	12	—	12
Pyrexia (uncertain origin)	—	10	10
Ringworm (Head)	2	4	6
Ringworm (Body)	1	2	3
Measles	—	—	—
Mumps	—	5	5
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Skin Diseases.	...	...	...
Scabies	2	5	7
Impetigo	27	105	132
Other Diseases	112	100	212
Eye.	...	...	...
Blepharitis	3	17	20
Conjunctivitis	12	14	26
Squint	2	10	12
Other Conditions	14	19	33
Ear.	...	...	...
Otitis Media	20	35	55
Other Conditions	5	15	20
Nose and Throat.	...	...	...
Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils	—	9	9
Adenoids	—	2	2
Other Conditions	10	32	42
Dental Caries	2	27	29
Enlarged Cervical Glands	4	13	17
Heart and Circulation.	...	...	...
Congenital Heart Disease	2	1	3
Anaemia	—	4	4
Diseases of Lungs.	...	...	...
Bronchitis	57	27	84
Other Non Tubercular Diseases	32	42	74
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (suspected)	—	—	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	3	3

TABLE X. (Continued.)

Defect of Disease.				Children under one year.		Children one and under five.		Total.			
Diseases of Digestive System.											
Conditions of Mouth, Stomach and Bowels				...	130	...	105	...	235		
Umbilical Hernia				...	55	...	5	...	60		
Hernia				...	7	...	4	...	11		
Diseases of Nervous System.											
Mentally Deficient				...	—	...	3	...	3		
Other Conditions				...	—	...	1	...	1		
Disease of Generative System.											
Phimosis				...	44	...	15	...	59		
Hydrocele				...	2	...	1	...	3		
Other Conditions				...	7	...	22	...	29		
Congenital Deformities.											
Talipes Equino Varus				...	4	...	7	...	11		
Cleft Palate				...	2	...	2	...	4		
Infantile Paralysis				...	—	...	3	...	3		
Other Conditions				...	15	...	10	...	25		
Minor Injuries				...	7	...	29	...	36		
Other Diseases or Defects...				...	8	...	62	...	70		
					Under one Year		One and under five.		Total.		
(a)	Number of children having defects to be kept under observation, or referred for treatment				...	460	...	564	...	1,024	
(b)	Number of individual children not requiring observation or treatment				...	79	...	22	...	101	
Totals				539	...	586	...	1,125

NECESSITOUS CASES.—The following amended scale has been adopted, and approved by the Welsh Board of Health, for dealing with necessitous cases, applying for payment of a midwife's fee for attendance at confinement, and granting of free milk certificates.

NUMBER IN FAMILY.	Scale of Income per head after Deducting Rent.	
	Free.	Half Cost Price.
	s. d.	s. d.
1	15 0	16 0
2	12 6	13 6
3	10 6	11 0
4	8 6	9 6
5	7 6	8 6
6 and over	7 0	8 0

During the year the midwives' fees were paid in full in 54 cases. There has been a decrease in the number of midwives' fees paid as compared with the previous year.

HOME HELPS.—In one case it was found necessary to acquire the services of a Home Help.

DRIED MILK.—Clinic Patients on production of a certificate were supplied with dried milk at reduced costs from the chemists in the locality where they resided. In necessitous cases special certificates were issued, and accounts rendered to the Council. A similar concession was allowed for the supply of mixtures medicines and powders, prescribed by the Medical Officer in accordance with rates applicable to panel patients.

During the year 139 cases were supplied with 1,513 lbs. of dried milk at the cost of the Committee, 353 cases were supplied with 4,994 lbs. at their own expense. There has been a considerable decrease in the amount of dried milk issued at cost of Committee, as compared with 1922.

OPERATIVE TREATMENT.—The following cases of children under school age received operative treatment at the School Clinic:—

Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	6
Dental Caries	...	...	40
			—
Total	...	...	46
			—

The following conditions discovered in children under five years of age received treatment at the Accident and Surgical Hospital:—

Abscess	...	...	2
Appendicitis	...	...	2
Burns	...	...	2
Cellulitis of Scrotum	...	...	1
Cervical Glands (Enlarged)	...	...	1
Cleft Palate...	...	...	1
Dermoid of Nose	...	...	1
Empyema	...	...	2
Fractured Coccyx	...	...	1
Fractured femur	...	...	2
Fistula in ano.	...	...	2
Hare lip	...	...	3
Hernia	...	...	6
Intususception	...	...	1
Imperforate vagina	...	...	1
Laryngeal obstruction	...	...	1
Lipoma of thigh	...	...	1
Meningo-myelocele	...	...	1
Osteomyelitis	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	3
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	...	...	1
			—
Total	...	...	36
			—

PUERPERAL FEVER.—One death was recorded from puerperal sepsis.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Twelve notifications of this disease were received and all were investigated by the Health Visitors. All cases recovered, and no permanent injuries to the eyes were noted.

TABLE XI.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	CASES.				Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified	Treated.						
		At Home.	In Hospital					
12	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	

DENTAL TREATMENT.—Cases are referred by the Medical Officer of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre to the School Dental Surgeon for treatment.

The following scale of charges has been adopted and approved by the Welsh Board of Health:—

ADULTS—Fillings, 2/6 each; Scalings, 2/6.

Extractions—1. With gas, irrespective of number
of extractions ... 2/6

2. With Local Anaesthesia—

(a) Single Extractions ... 1/-

(b) Multiple Extractions ... 2/6

Dentures—

1. Complete upper or lower ... £2

2. Partial upper or lower ... 3/- per tooth, minimum fee, 10/6.

CHILDREN.—6d. per attendance; i.e. the same as school children.

During the year 46 expectant and nursing mothers, and 40 children under school age received dental treatment at the School Clinic.

The following table shows the work done:—

TABLE XII.

	No. of At- tend- ances.	Extractions.		Fillings.		Dressings.	Anaesth'ia	Dentures.	
		Perm'nent	Temp'rary	Perm'nent	Temp'rary			Partial	Complete
Mothers	136	185	—	—	—	11	32	6	10
Children	50	—	54	1	6	7	16	—	—
Totals	186	185	54	1	6	18	48	6	10

ORTHOPAEDICS.

Cases of physically defective children under school age are referred from the Centres to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, for treatment. The expenses incurred in necessitous cases are paid out of the funds of the Neale Trust.

The hospital fees being:—

In-patients ... 1 guinea a week

Out-patients ... Registration fee of 5s. each case.

During the year 33 cases received remedial treatment at the Hospital.

Hospitals.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital situated in Colcot Road was opened in November, 1912. It serves the Urban and Port Sanitary Authorities. The extension of the present buildings had been considered some years ago, but had to be deferred owing to the War.

The Council decided to defer the extension of the permanent buildings as the time was inopportune for additional expenditure, and as a temporary measure to carry out certain structural alterations of the huts.

ADMISSIONS, 1923.

Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	98
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	69
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever (suspected)	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	170

Included in the above are 2 cases from aboard ship.

During the year, 12 deaths from Diphtheria were recorded.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

The Small Pox Hospital is built on a site off the Weycock Road, two-and-a-half acres in extent and is situated two-and-a-half miles from the centre of the town. The site is enclosed by a stone boundary wall, 6 feet in height, and the buildings are distant a quarter-of-a-mile from the nearest inhabited house.

ADMISSIONS, 1923.

Small Pox (contacts)	...	...	...	2
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	4

THE ACCIDENT AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

The Hospital is situated in Wyndham Street, the back overlooking Central Park. It consists of an Administrative and Ward Block and a Laundry Block.

The Hospital is managed by the Hospital Committee of the Urban District Council. A monthly return is made to the Committee of all cases admitted. The present medical staff consists of Medical Superintendent, Surgeon, three Assistant Surgeons, and Radiographer. The nursing staff consists of Matron, one Sister, two Staff Nurses, Masseuse, and three Probationers.

The Surgeon reports as follows:—

Patients remaining in hospital on January 1st, 1923...	...	21
Patients admitted up to December 31st, 1923	...	453
		<hr/>
Total	...	474
		<hr/>
Patients remaining in hospital December 31st, 1923	...	19
Patients discharged, cured or relieved	...	443
Patients died	...	12
		<hr/>
Total	...	474

Total number of days spent in hospital	...	...	...	6,819
Average number of days spent in hospital	...	...	...	15.45 per patient.
Major operations performed	...	...	...	404
Minor operations performed	...	...	...	510
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	914
				<hr/>
General Anaesthetics administered	...	...	...	453
Local Anaesthetics administered	...	...	...	246
Spinal Anaesthetics administered	...	...	...	6
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	705
				<hr/>
Attendances for dressings	...	...	...	2,990
Consultations	...	...	...	1,936

The waiting list continues and averages approximately 16 Men, 23 Women, 24 Children.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Dr. G. H. Winch, Medical Officer in charge of the Glamorgan County Council Branch Clinic, Barry, has kindly compiled the following report in connection with the treatment of venereal diseases at Barry during the year 1923.

This Clinic has continued its excellent progress during the past year—1923, as the tables of statistics given below, show.

I again wish to acknowledge the very hearty and helpful co-operation of the Medical Officer of Health for Barry, and his Staff, and also that of many of the General Practitioners in the area.

The regular attendance of the patients—both male and female—and their evident keenness to be thoroughly treated and cured has again been a gratifying feature.

I am still of opinion that not even yet is there sufficient and efficient propaganda work done in connection with these diseases. However, a further step in the right direction is being now taken by the County Council—inasmuch as that Authority has decided to permanently advertise their V.D. Clinics by means of posters in public urinals, etc.

One still observes that quite a number of old-standing cases of Syphilis and Gonorrhoea turn up for treatment, and state that they have only just heard of the Clinics. These are persons who should have had thorough and efficient treatment long ago.

One cannot help thinking that a great part of the supposed decline in cases of these diseases since the end of the great war, is more apparent than real. At all events there is some tendency to an increase in the number of Congenital Syphilis, and personally, I expect that there will be a further rise in these cases. It will be seen that there has been a very definite increase in the number of seamen treated at this Clinic during the past year. The treatment for this class is still inadequate, and it seems a pity that better facilities at ports abroad cannot be arranged. It is an important international matter, as no doubt these persons, owing to irregular treatment spread these diseases far and wide. The report of the Committee of Inquiry on Venereal Diseases, under the chairmanship of Lord Trevelin, recently published, emphasised the fact that the proper and efficient treatment of venereal diseases is quite an important and by no means simple matter, and one that should be carried out only by those specially qualified to deal with it. This apparently, is not realised either by Local Authorities or the public, and one doubts even if by the Ministry of Health.

It is quite obvious that much harm has been and still is being done by inefficient treatment of Syphilis.

It is interesting to note the following definite conclusions arrived at in this report:—

“The work of existing venereal diseases clinics is of high value, and the system is one which ought to be encouraged, extended and improved.”

"The entry into this country of persons suffering from venereal disease may be a source of serious danger, the treatment of seamen suffering from venereal disease is a matter of great importance and requires special organisation."

"There are to be found a considerable number of persons suffering from venereal disease among mentally defectives, and the present arrangements for their control and treatment are inadequate."

BARRY, 1923.

Number of days on which Clinic was open	...	...	102
Number of new patients admitted	...	...	208
Number of patients' attendances	...	...	3,418
Average attendances of patients per clinic day	...	...	33.5

PATIENTS DISCHARGED AS CURED.

Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	30
Soft chancre	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	39

TABLE XIII.

Table XIII. shows classification of cases according to age groups and sex.

Disease.	Maternity and Child Welfare.		School Medical Service.		Public Health Service.		Sea- men. (includ- ed in (P.H.S.)	Total.	
	1—5 years.		5—14 years.		14 and over.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Congenital Syphilis ...	8	10	6	6	2	—	—	16	16
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	93	41	52	93	41
Gonorrhoea ...	2	2	—	9	107	18	75	109	29
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Totals ...	10	12	6	15	203	59	127	219	86

MOTOR AMBULANCE SERVICE.

During the year the three motor ambulances made 2,664 journeys, covering about 11,509 miles. The following table shows the classification of the number of journeys:—

TABLE XIV.

Name of Service.	Number of Journeys within the Barry Area.			Number of Journeys outside the Barry Area.			Totals.
Public Health Service	582	...	3	...	585
School Medical Service	112	...	—	...	112
Maternity and Child Welfare Service	2	...	4	...	6
Accident and Surgical Hospital	1,103	...	21	...	1,124
Infectious Diseases Hospital	636	...	2	...	638
Small Pox Hospital	80	...	2	...	82
Port Sanitary Authority	19	...	25	...	44
Miscellaneous	32	...	41	...	73
Totals	2,566	...	98	...	2,664

FIRE STATION.

During the year the Fire Brigade (under the command of Chief Officer Matthews), were called out to 15 fires and 2 false alarms, and may be classified as follows:—

FIRES—

Within the Urban Area ...	...	13
Outside the Urban area ...	...	2
Total ...	...	15

FALSE ALARMS—... .. 2

The following table shows the results of examinations of suspected specimens sent to the Virol Research Laboratory, London, up to September 30th, and to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory since that date.

TABLE XV.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1923.

Specimens.				Number.		Results.	
						Positive.	Negative.
Suspected	Diphtheria	...	...	690	...	150	540
„	Enteric	...	...	15	...	1	14
„	Malaria	...	...	1	...	—	1
„	Ringworm	...	...	24	...	20	4
„	Tuberculosis	...	...	102	...	8	94
„	Dysentery	...	...	1	...	—	1
Totals	...	...	...	833	...	179	654

The local doctors are supplied with outfits for taking of pathological and bacteriological specimens. They are also provided with free supplies of concentrated diphtheria antitoxin.

Local Acts, Orders, and Adoptive Acts.

The following local Acts are in force in the district:—

- Barry and Cadoxton Local Board (Gas and Water) Act, 1893.
- Barry Urban District Council Act. 1896.
- Barry Urban District Council Act. 1913.

Permissive Acts adopted by the Local Authority:—

1. The Baths and Wash-houses Acts 1846 to 1899.
2. The Burials Acts 1852 to 1900.
3. The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act 1889.
4. The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890.
5. The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890.
6. The Museum and Gymnasium Act 1891.
7. The Public Libraries Acts 1892 to 1919.
8. The Private Street Works Act 1892.

LOCAL ORDER.

Provisional Order for altering the Barry and Cadoxton Local Board (Gas and Water) Act 1893, confirmed by the Local Government Board's Orders. Confirmation (No. 13) Act, 1902.

The following Bye-Laws, &c., are in operation in the district:—

- Slaughter House.
- Seamen's Lodging Houses.
- Common Lodging Houses.
- Registry for Servants.
- Parks and Recreation Grounds.
- Tents, Vans, Sheds.
- Bathing Bye-Laws.
- Street Trading.
- Seashore Trading.
- Allotments.
- Hackney Carriages.
- Shows and Steam Whistles, &c.
- Burial Grounds.
- Pleasure Boats.
- New Buildings.
- New Street, Buildings and Nuisances.
- Water Closets and Flushing Apparatus.
- Removal of Persons from Ships to Hospitals.

7.—Sanitary Administration.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply within the Urban District of Barry is derived from wells sunk and headings driven in the carboniferous formation of land in possession of the Council within the Parish of St. Andrew's Major.

STATEMENT OF WATER CONSUMED DURING 1923.

Total consumption	...	...	399,718,724 galls.
Average Daily consumption	...	...	1,095,119 galls.
Average consumption per head per diem			27.85 galls.

A complete report upon the water supply appears in last year's report (vide pp. 28 to 31).

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

EXTRACTS FROM BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL REPORTS.

Date.	Bacteriological.	Chemical.
13/3/23.	Of moderate bacterial purity.	A hard water. No evidence of any organic contamination.
20/3/23.	Very few organisms present in the water. Total at 20°C=20, and only one on nutrient media at 37°C. Coli-form organisms absent in 100 c.c.	Free from fresh organic matter, and very little evidence of animal organic matter having gained access to the well.
19/3/23.	The complete liquefaction of the gelatine and the presence of B. Coli in 100 c.c. are very unsatisfactory features, particularly in well water. It is not suitable for domestic purposes.	No exception can be taken to the use of this water upon chemical grounds.
27/3/23.	Although the number of organisms is small the presence of coliform organisms in so small a quantity of water as 5c.c. cannot be considered quite satisfactory.	A very hard water, but in other respects not unsatisfactory.
16/7/23.	The total organisms are high and the B. Coli content is unsatisfactory.	A hard water. No evidence of any recent contamination.
14 11/23.	The total organisms are high and the B. Coli content is unsatisfactory.	A hard water. No evidence of any recent organic contamination.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

The whole of the Barry District is sewered by means of two main outfall sewers, discharging at Coldknap in the Western portion of the district, and at the Bendrick Rocks in the Eastern portion. These sewers discharge below low water mark.

The district is of a hilly nature and this lends itself to an excellent system of drainage. The branch sewers are practically self cleansing, and the only means adopted to aid the flow is the provision of automatic tanks at certain points.

The only houses not connected to the sewers are those in the outlying and rural portions of the District.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The closet accommodation is satisfactory, the conveniences being of the Water Closet type. Where possible, the provision of pans of the pedestal type are insisted upon in place of the ordinary hopper pans.

SCAVENGING.

The removal of houses and trade refuse is carried out bi-weekly, and disposed of by burning at the Refuse Destructor. The Destructor is of the Hughes and Stirling type, and was originally built to destroy 30 tons of refuse daily. During the year however, 5,477 tons of refuse were destroyed, averaging 23 tons per working day of 16 hours. The number of cells has been increased from two to four and the burning capacity has been considerably increased.

Repairs were carried out during two months of the year.

The clinker left after burning the refuse is used for road and mortar making, and the steam, for generating electricity for lighting the Public Abattoir, Fire Station and Metal Work Centre.

HOUSE INSPECTION.

The work of house inspection has been systematically carried out, one thousand six hundred and forty-eight houses have been inspected, eight hundred and four informal notices and eighty-seven statutory notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. There is still a considerable amount of difficulty experienced in getting repairs expeditiously carried out. This can be accounted mainly to the fact that owing to great industrial depression, many tenants have run into arrears of rent and consequently landlords oftentimes are not in a financial position to deal with the matters brought to their notice.

It has not been found necessary to proceed against anyone for failure to comply with the notices served.

SHOPS ACT.

Closing Orders are in force in connection with the following trades:—

1. Butchers and Pork Butchers.
2. Hairdressers.
3. Milliners and Drapers.
4. Chemists.

During the year 624 day visits and 251 night visits were paid to various shops. Thirty-two persons were warned and eleven persons were fined as follows:—one £1; 5—10s.; 3—5s.; and 2 cases cautioned.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Two hundred and twenty-seven cases of Infectious Diseases have been visited during the year, as compared with two hundred and sixty for the year 1922. Of these cases one hundred and sixty-eight were removed to hospital and the rest treated at home.

DISINFECTION.

Three hundred and thirty-eight houses were disinfected after cases of Infectious Diseases, Tuberculosis, and Cancer. Four thousand, four hundred and sixty-nine articles of bedding and clothing were removed to the Sanatorium and disinfected with steam.

DRAIN TESTING.

Ninety-six drains have been tested upon complaint during the year, and four hundred and two re-tests were made after repairs had been carried out.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are one hundred and eighty-two factories and workshops registered within the District, and these have been regularly inspected. Twenty nuisances were discovered and notices served for their abatement.

The premises occupied by outworkers have been inspected and found satisfactory.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

The number of Cowsheds and Dairies registered is one hundred and eight. These have been inspected and steps taken to enforce the Council's regulations.

During the year, application was made to the Ministry of Health for a revision of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations. The Ministry sanctioned certain amendments and additions, which included powers to enforce (1) impervious floors; (2) clean cows (the old powers simply gave clean udders at the time of milking); and (3) the covered milk pail. The new regulations shall come into force on 1st January, 1924.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are four Common Lodging Houses in the District, registered to accommodate two hundred and ten persons. This accommodation is in excess of the demand. No case of Infectious Disease has been reported in these houses for over thirty-four years.

HOUSING.

The Housing position in the district is still acute and overcrowding exists to a considerable extent. The number of persons living in apartments is continually on the increase, and in many cases three and four families reside in the same house. Apart from the general question of overcrowding in dwelling houses, there is a large number of tents, vans and similar structures, occupied by approximately from 250 to 350 people. These dwellings do not include vans, etc., occupied by travelling gipsies and hawkers. The Witchell Housing scheme has been completed and one hundred and forty-eight houses are occupied. The Central estate is being proceeded with; ninety-six houses have been completed and occupied, and 104 maisonnettes are in course of erection. Apart from the Council's scheme twenty-five have been built during the year by private builders.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

These structures have been frequently inspected and the provisions of the Council's Bye-Laws enforced.

SCHOOLS.

During the year, the Sanitary conveniences at the Council Schools have been examined and drains tested. Where defects were discovered steps were taken to have matters dealt with and the defects remedied.

FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.—The district is supplied with a fair supply of milk, but there is still room for improvement, 70 per cent. of which is obtained from local farms, and 30 per cent. imported by rail.

During the year the Inspector paid 149 visits to cowsheds within and just outside the Urban area, and made 1,470 examinations of cows and their udders.

Twenty-eight were found to be affected with mammitis in varying degree, necessitating total or temporary prohibition of the use of their milk for human food.

One cow was discovered to be suffering from advanced tuberculosis and the owner was advised to have it slaughtered. This was done and the carcase totally condemned.

(b) OTHER FOODS.—The Sanitary Inspectors have seized the undermentioned quantities of unsound meat and other foods during the year:—

			cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat ..	...	...	8	2	26
Bananas	...	...	—	2	0
Total ...			9	0	26

During the year the Meat Inspector has condemned as unfit for food at the Public Abattoir, and caused to be either burnt or sterilised, the following:—

Tuberculous Meat	...	3,669 lbs.
Other Diseases	...	2,840 lbs.
Total ...		6,509 lbs.

The total shows a decrease of 4,470 lbs., as compared with 1922. Ten carcasses have been condemned as suffering from tuberculosis.

There has been a very marked decrease in the amount of meat condemned affected with Tuberculosis, viz., 3,697 lbs., below the quantity destroyed in 1922. There was a decrease of 773 lbs. in the amount of condemned meat affected with disease other than tuberculosis, as compared with the previous year.

The number of animals killed at the Public Abattoir is as follows:—

Beasts ...	...	...	...	1,276
Sheep ...	...	...	...	7,967
Calves ...	...	...	...	365
Pigs ...	...	...	...	3,684
Total ...				13,292

Bye-Laws have been made by the Urban District Council in pursuance of Section 169 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 129 of the Barry Urban District Council Act, 1913, with respect to slaughter houses provided by the Council.

(c) BLOWN VEAL.—Four persons were proceeded against at the Local Police Court for inflating veal contrary to the provisions of the Council's Act, fines of 10/- were imposed in each case.

(d) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—Twenty-four samples of milk and other food were taken and forwarded to the Public Analyst for analyses. All samples proved genuine and equal to the recognised standard.

ICE CREAM.—The strictest cleanliness has been enforced in connection with manufacture and sale of ice-cream, but as mentioned in the last report it is highly desirable that greater powers in dealing with manufacture, storage, and distribution, be granted to Local Authorities. Ten samples were taken during the year and these proved genuine.

RAT DISINFESTATION.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year by the Rat Catcher:—

Number of visits and re-visits to premises ...	...	2,175
Number of baits laid ...	...	3,450
Number of baits taken up ...	...	2,726
Dead rats taken up ...	...	1,649
Traps laid ...	...	30
Used traps and Ferret ...	...	10
Used Gas Machine... ..	...	4
Premises declared free ...	...	144

The above particulars do not include work carried out by Rat Catcher within the area of the Port Sanitary Authority.

Summary.

The following is a tabular summary of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, and action taken under the Public Health Acts or Byelaws, &c.

(1) INSPECTIONS.

Number of Houses Inspected ...	...	1,648
Number of Nuisances inspected ...	...	1,871
Number of Notices served ...	...	891
Number of Extra Visits re Abatement ...	...	2,561

(2) HOUSES.

Accumulation of Refuse ...	...	36
Animals kept so as to be a Nuisance ...	...	84
Structural Defects ...	...	401

Houses kept in a filthy condition	...	...	11
Yards kept in a filthy condition	...	...	14
Bedding kept in dirty condition	...	...	3
Defective Chuting to houses	...	...	139
Defective Roofs to houses	...	...	182
Defective Paving and Flaggings	...	...	186
New Slopstones fixed	...	...	21
Houses overcrowded	...	...	41
Broken floors to houses	...	...	48
Broken Ceilings and Plaster	...	...	115
Broken Slopstones and pipes	...	...	44
(3) DRAINS.			
Drains Tested	...	...	498
Drains choked	...	...	170
Defective drains	...	...	105
Defective traps and syphons	...	...	123
Defective ventilating shafts	...	...	41
Cesspools overflowing	...	...	4
No Sanitary Conveniences for Workmen	...	...	3
(4). WATER CLOSETS.			
Broken Closet pans	...	...	60
Dirty Closet Pans	...	...	30
Defective Flushing Apparatus to closets	...	...	54
Closets in a dilapidated condition	...	...	6
(5) COMMON LODGING HOUSES.			
Number on Register	...	...	4
Number of inspections	...	...	48
Number of Nuisances	...	...	4
Number of Registered Rooms	...	...	26
Number of Beds for Lodgers	...	...	162
(6) COWSHEDS.			
Number on Register	...	...	26
Number of Inspections	...	...	112
Number of Defects and nuisances	...	...	10
(7) DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.			
Number on Register	...	...	108
Number of Inspections	...	...	142
Defects remedied	...	...	7
(8) SCHOOLS.			
Number of Schools	...	...	9
Number of visits	...	...	69
Number of Defects...	...	...	11
Number of Drains tested	...	...	3
(9) DISINFECTION.			
Number of Houses Disinfected	...	...	338
Articles of Bedding and Clothing	...	...	4469
Articles of Bedding and Clothing destroyed	...	...	55
Extra Visits to Infected Houses	...	...	676
Books Disinfected	...	...	50
(10) FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS			
Number of Visits	...	...	211
Number of Defects...	...	...	20
Out-workers' Premises	...	...	2

8.—Public Health Staff.

A complete list of the Public Health Officers, with their qualifications, can be found in the front portion of this report.

9.—Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	71
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts, Acts, 1919 or 1923—					
(1) By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	46
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	25

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses—

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under P.H. or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	1,648
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Insp. of District) Regs. 1910	...	...	...	...	1,123
(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	891

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authorities of their Officers	840
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under section 28 of the H.T.P., &c. Act, 1919

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	Nil
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—				
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	All Notices served under provisions of P.H.A.
(b) By Local Authorities in default of Owners	...	...	...
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close...	...	...	...

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	891
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—				
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	891
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

(1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	Nil
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	Nil
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	Nil
(4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	Nil
(5) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	Nil

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS, 1923.

TABLE XVII.

Months.				Sunshine.			Rainfall.	
				Hours.	Maximum.	Days with no sun.	Inches.	Rain days.
January	...	...	...	56.2	7.3	11	2.27	21
February	...	...	...	64.4	8.5	9	6.54	22
March	...	...	...	101.4	8.4	5	1.36	13
April	...	...	...	126.8	12.2	5	2.51	19
May	...	...	...	186.2	12.5	1	2.17	23
June	...	...	...	177.2	12.6	2	.57	6
July	...	...	...	178.3	13.1	2	2.96	14
August	...	...	...	224.1	12.6	—	4.05	17
September	...	...	...	149.	10.1	5	2.72	16
October	...	...	...	94.	9.	7	5.41	29
November	...	...	...	108.5	8.	3	3.30	15
December	...	...	...	52.1	7.	8	3.96	22
Totals	...	...	...	1,518.2	—	58	37.82	217

Barry Port Sanitary Authority.

CHAIRMAN:

DR. P. J. O'DONNELL, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

MR. D. T. HOWE.

MEMBERS:

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CLERK TO THE AUTHORITY:

MR. T. B. TORDOFF.

Health Committee :

Mrs. B. A. LEWIS (Chairman).

Mr. B. CARPENTER.

Mr. T. EVANS.

Mr. D. T. HOWE.

Mr. A. J. HOPKIN.

Mr. E. T. LAWRENCE.

Dr. P. J. O'DONNELL, J.P.

Dr. E. E. OWENS, M.C.

Mr. A. OWEN.

Mr. E. E. J. WILLIAMS.

Staff of Port Sanitary Authority:

PORT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

PERCY W. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

ERNEST I. DAVIES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Wales).

CHIEF PORT SANITARY INSPECTOR:

D*X CHARLES HOCKLEY.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS:

*x J. H. LEWIS.

*x T. F. HALLIDAY.

c J. T. EVANS.

JUNIOR CLERK:

T. JORDAN.

RAT CATCHER.

J. DAVIES.

x Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

* Holds the Meat Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

D Holds Diploma of the Sanitary Inspector's Association.

c Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Sanitary Inspectors' Association Examination Board.

Barry Port Sanitary Authority.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
BARRY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.

MRS. LEWIS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1923.

I have to tender my thanks to the Officers of H.M. Customs, Officers of the Board of Trade, Dock Officials of the Great Western Railway and Police, for their valuable co-operation and assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

PERCY W. KENT,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

March, 1924.

Sanitary Control of Ships in the Port of Barry.

MASTERS OF VESSELS ARRIVING IN THE PORT OF BARRY ARE ISSUED WITH
THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS:—

1.—All vessels arriving at the Port of Barry, and lying in the said Port are subject to the sanitary control of the Port Medical Officer of Health or his Officials.

2.—Every Master and other person in charge of a ship arriving in the Port of Barry with any person on board suffering from any notifiable disease or sickness are not allowed to leave the vessel before having been examined by the Port Medical Officer of Health.

3.—Notice to be given at once of every case of notifiable disease or any illness arising on board whilst lying in this Port to the Port Medical Officer.

4.—Special care must be taken to report every case of disease or death which happened on board during the voyage.

5.—Vessels carrying the yellow flag by day, or light by night, are not allowed to have any communication whatever with other vessels or persons from the shore.

6.—In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Acts, it is required that all Water Closets or Privies on Ships, shall at all times while in Port, be kept free from nuisance, and all living spaces in a sanitary condition.

7.—Attention is urgently directed to nuisances on Ships arising from accumulation of refuse on deck. Notice is hereby given to Officers in charge of vessels that all animal and vegetable refuse must be burnt; but if this be impossible, it must be disposed of in such a manner as to avoid a nuisance. Masters of vessels before entering Barry Docks must have their decks cleared of all offensive refuse.

8.—Masters and Officers failing to comply with the above regulations shall be liable to a heavy penalty in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Acts and Regulations of the Ministry of Health.

CHOLERA REGULATIONS.

The precautions necessary to prevent importations of Cholera have been strictly observed. The Cholera Regulations of the Ministry of Health have been enforced, and all measures taken to avoid the introduction of the disease.

All Vessels arriving at Barry, either directly or indirectly, from infected ports, have received special attention.

No infected vessel entered the port, and no case of Cholera occurred on any vessel after arrival.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

The prevalence of Plague in several foreign countries has emphasised the necessity of vigilance to avoid the disease being introduced through the home ports. No precaution has been neglected to ensure, if possible, freedom from plague. The Ministry of Health Regulations have been carried out with great care; and no case of plague was found on any vessel upon arrival, nor did any sickness of the nature of Plague occur upon ships during their stay at Barry.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Arrangements have been made with the Cardiff Port Sanitary Authority for isolating persons suffering from Cholera, Yellow Fever, or Plague on board ships. The expenses of the buildings and upkeep of the hospital are jointly borne with Cardiff. The Provision is for 16 beds, in addition to the apartments and offices for attendants. The island is 40 acres in extent, and about 4 miles distant from the mainland, and is situated near the Mooring Station appointed for infected vessels bound for Barry Docks. This cannot be considered satisfactory, owing to it being found impossible to land on the Flat Holms when the weather is bad.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Regulations of the Ministry of Health relating to infectious disease, and which came into operation on August 1st, 1920, cited as the Port Sanitary Authorities (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1920, have been observed.

Particular attention has been given to vessels on which cases of infectious disease have been notified during the year.

The crews' living spaces on fourteen vessels were disinfected where disease had occurred while at sea.

The following tables give particulars of the cases reported on vessels while in dock, and the precautions taken to prevent the spread of disease.

TABLE I.
BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Date. 1923.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Cases	Remarks.
July 28th ...	S.S. Penrose ...	Karachi ...	1	C.C., age 47. Steward. Examined by Deputy M.O.H. and found to be suffering from breaking down epitrochlear glands. The case was at first considered to be bubonic plague but on further investigation by the Medical Department of the Ministry of Health was proved to be negative. All necessary precautions were taken and the patient removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry, it being found impossible, owing to weather conditions to land him at the Flat Holms Hospital.
Sept. 23rd ...	S.S. Baron Inchcape	Algiers ... Liverpool London	1	Lascar, age 29. Fireman. Master reported that a Lascar fireman had been removed to Hospital in Algiers as a suspected case of plague on August 24th
			2	

TABLE II.
SMALL POX.

Date. 1923.	Name of Vessel.	Where from	No. of Cases	Remarks.
Nov. 23rd ...	S.S. Artagan Mendi	Sagunto <i>via</i> Cardiff...	1	S.I., age 16. Sailor. Vessel arrived Cardiff Nov. 21st, left for Barry Nov. 22nd. Patient removed to Hospital at Cardiff. Crew vaccinated and re-vaccinated, and patient's clothing disinfected at Cardiff. Disinfection of vessel and bedding, etc. of crew carried out at Barry. D.G., Sailor, suffering from Rheumatism removed to Smallpox Hospital, Barry as a Smallpox contact.
			1	

TABLE III.
ENTERIC FEVER.

Date. 1923	Name of Vessel.	Where from	No. of Cases	Remarks.
Jan. 9th ...	S.S. Gudrun ...	Constantinople ...	1	N.E., age 24. A.B. Removed to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
Feb. 20th ...	S.S. Highway ...	Rouen ...	1	T.C., age 53. Steward. Removed to Hamadryad, Cardiff. Patient died 23rd February.
April 19th ...	S.S. P.L.M. 26 ...	Marseilles...	1	A.M., age 35. Fireman. Removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry
June 11th ...	S.S. Burma ...	Venice ...	1	J.N., age 29. A.B. Removed to the Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff, on June 12th, reported by medical superintendent on June 29th to be suffering from typhoid.
July 7th ...	S.S. Noordwijk ...	Seville, Oran via Glasgow ...	1	A.G., age 19. Wireless. Removed to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff, reported by medical superintendent on July 30th to be suffering from typhoid
			5	

TABLE IV.
ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Dec. 28th ...	S.S. Stilbe ...	S. Nazaire ...	1	A.P., age 16. Deck-boy. Removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry
			1	Disinfection carried out.

TABLE V.
MEASLES.

July 11th ...	S.S. Lyme Regis ...	Oporto ...	1	O.H., age 9. Child of 2nd Officer. Examined by M.O.H. and diagnosed as measles.
			1	

TABLE VI.
DYSENTERY.

Jan. 12th ...	S.S. Wesserling ...	Rotterdam ...	1	N.C., age 50. 4th Engineer. Removed to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
Jan. 12th ...	S.S. Hibernia ...	Dakar ...	1	V.D., age 38. Fireman. Removed to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
Sept. 26th ...	S.S. Fiol ...	Hamburg ...	1	H.O., age 50. 2nd Engineer. Medical treatment on board.
Oct. 2nd ...	S.S. Glenmoor ...	Karachi via Algiers	1	W.W., age 18. Apprentice. Medical treatment on board.
			4	

TABLE VII.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Date 1923	Name of Vessel	Where from	No. of Cases	Remarks
Feb. 20th. ...	S.S. Kandahar ...	Hamburg ...	1	S.M.W., age 25. Fireman. Medical treatment on board., allowed to proceed to his home in India.
May 4th ...	S.S. Mello ...	Lisbon ...	1	M.S., age 33. Medical treatment on board.
May 6th ...	S.S. Modesta ...	Bordeaux ...	1	K.J., age 24. A.B. Removed to Royal Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
May 18th ...	S.S. Severn ...	Liverpool ...	1	J.W., age 26. A.B. Medical treatment on board.
May 24th ...	S.S. Malia ...	Liverpool ...	1	A.A., age 24. Asst. Steward, removed to Voluntary Hospital, Barry.
May 30th ...	S.S. Arinda Mendi	Bilboa via Barrow ...	1	C.R., age 25. A.B. Returned home to Spain on S.S. Burma.
June 29th ...	S.S. Admiral Cochrane	Algiers ...	1	J.B., age 25. Steward. Removed to his home at Cardiff. Patient died within half-hour of arriving home.
Aug. 16th ...	S.S. Dubravka ...	Algiers ...	1	M.A., age 17. Cabin Boy. Medical treatment on board, returning to his home.
Oct. 16th ...	S.S. Luneburg ...	Hamburg ...	1	A.G., age 20. Sailor. Returning to his home in Germany.
October 20th...	S.S. Sagoland ...	Sunderland.	1	A.P., age 20. A.B. Returned to his home in Germany.
			10	

TABLE VIII.
PNEUMONIA.

Mar. 31st ...	S.S. Emanuele Accame	Millazo ...	1	P.C., age 52. A.B. Removed to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
May 26th ...	S.S. Panaghia Vergottis	Paulliac ...	1	A.S., age 26. A.B. Medical treatment on board.
May 30th ...	S.S. Burma ...	Venice ...	1	J.N., age 29. A.B. Removed to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
July 30th ...	S.S. Gudrid ...	Bordeaux ...	2	P.O., age 31. Fireman. Treated on board. J.A., age 26. Fireman. Treated on board.
Aug. 31st ...	S.S. Ulanga ...	Hamburg ...	1	H.S., age 24. A.B. Medical treatment on board.

TABLE VIII.—continued.
PNEUMONIA.—continued.

Date. 1923.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Cases	Remarks.
Sept. 17th	S.S. Iberia ...	Barcelona... ...	1	S.N., age 30. A.B. Medical treatment on board
September 20	S.S. Sunheath ...	Amsterdam ...	1	A.M., age 30. Steward. Master reported that this man had been removed to Hospital at Port Said.
Oct. 4th ...	S.S. Natia ...	Buenos Ayres ...	1	H.P., age 22. Fireman. Master reported this man died during the voyage.
Dec. 13th ...	S.S. Piave ...	Genoa ...	1	M., age 24. A.B. Medical treatment on board.
Dec. 20th ...	S.S. Skeldon ...	Caen ...	1	P.K., age 44. Master. Medical treatment on board.
			11	

TABLE IX.
VENEREAL DISEASES.

Jan. 22nd ...	S.S. Orion ...	Naples ...	1	N.C., age 25. Fireman. Referred to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff, for treatment.
Jan. 24th ...	S.S. Heatha Mearsk ...	Bordeaux ...	1	H.H., age 30. Steward. Medical treatment on board.
Jan. 25th ...	S.S. Salonica ...	Danzig ...	1	C.R., age 26. Fireman. Received treatment at Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
Jan. 25 ...	S.S. Mincio ...	Genoa ...	1	J.G., age 25. A.B. Removed to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
Feb. 18th ...	S.S. Admiral Cochrane ...	Hamburg ...	2	O. J., age 24. Fireman. G. G., age 28. Fireman. Medical treatment on board.
April 1st ...	S.S. Sam Pan ...	Hamburg ...	1	P. J., age 31. A.B. Referred for treatment to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
Feb. 18th ...	S.S. Aggersund ...	Stettin ...	1	A. J., age 24. A.B. Referred to Barry Clinic for treatment.
May 24th ...	S.S. Boghild ...	Vianna ...	1	A. L., age 25. 2nd Officer Medical treatment on board.
May 24 ...	S.S. Flackwell ...	Dunkirk ...	1	T.Y., age 23. Steward. Medical treatment on board.
June 25th ...	S.S. Wallace ...	Novoresick ...	1	M.D., age 35. A.B. Referred to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.

TABLE IX.—continued.
 VENEREAL DISEASES.—continued.

Date 1923	Name	Where from	No. of Cases	Remarks
July 13th ...	S.S. Vae Victis ...	Bordeaux ...	1	A. F., age 28. Sailor. Referred to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
July 13th ...	S.S. Vae Victis ...	Bordeaux ...	1	A. F., age 28. Sailor. Referred to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff. Admitted July 14th.
July 17th ...	S.S. Dado...	Lisbon ...	1	B.O., age 25. A.B. Reported to be in receipt of medical treatment.
July 23rd ...	S.S. Baldur ...	Velsen ...	1	Y.L., age 21. Sailor. Referred to Branch Clinic, Barry.
July 23rd ...	S.S. Sacaven ...	Lisbon ...	1	P.A., age 27. Chief Officer. Under medical treatment.
Sept. 3rd ...	S.S. Queensbury ...	Barcelona...	2	J.M., age 45. A.B. G.M., age 35. A.B. Removed to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
Sept. 8th ...	S.S. Tangestan ...	Limerick ...	1	P.L., age 20. A.B. Referred to Barry Clinic for treatment.
October 8th ...	S.S. Luneburg ...	Hamburg via Glasgow	1	J.J., age 31. Fireman. Medical treatment on board.
October 16th	S.S. Luneburg ...	Hamburg ...	4	E.C., age 20. O.S. I.J., age 24. Fireman. ... G.H., age 22. O.S. —R., age 30. A.B. Medical. Treatment on board.
Oct. 16th ...	S.S. Middlemoor ...	Rotterdam ...	2	P.M., age 35. A.B. B.J., age 19. A.B. Referred to Barry Clinic for treatment.
Nov. 8th ...	S.S. Direktor Stolz...	Port Talbot ...	1	J.M., age 19. Fireman. Medical treatment on board.
Nov. 14th ...	S.S. Alfred Hage ...	Kothia via Cardiff ...	2	G.S., age 20. Fireman. B.T., age 22. Fireman. Referred to Barry Clinic for treatment.
Nov. 23rd ...	S.S. Rocio ...	Copenhagen ...	1	D.H., age 22. 3rd Engineer. Referred to Barry Clinic for treatment.
Dec. 8th ...	S.S. Carina ...	Bremen ...	1	—B., age 20. Apprentice. Referred to Barry Clinic for treatment.
Dec. 10th ...	S.S. Orjen ...	Braila via Bristol ...	2	Two Firemen referred to Barry Clinic for treatment.
Dec. 28th ...	S.S. Lupeck ...	Hamburg ...	1	W.M., age 36. Fireman. Referred to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff, for treatment.
			33	

TABLE X.
MALARIA.

Date 1923	Name of Vessel	Where from	No. of Cases	Remarks
Jan. 22nd ...	S.S. Trevorian ...	Antwerp ...	1	J.B., age 32. A.B. Medical treatment on board.
Feb. 7th ...	S.S. Pendarres ...	Bordeaux ...	1	P.B., age 21. 2nd Officer. Removed to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
Mar. 20th ...	S.S. Liguria ...	Hamburg ...	1	A.N., age 21. A.B. Medical treatment on board.
April 13th ...	S.S. Tapti ...	Glasgow ...	1	J.B., age 30, A.B. Removed to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
April 26th ...	S.S. Gyptis ...	Bordeaux ...	1	A. G., age 30. A.B. Removed to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
April 28th ...	S.S. Tervæete ...	Dunkirk ...	1	A.G., age 31. A.B. Removed to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
May 9th ...	S.S. Pontoppidan ...	Dunkirk ...	2	J.M., age 25. A.B. J.S., age 24. A.B. Removed to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
May 9th ...	S.S. Istina ...	Glasgow ...	1	A.T., age 27. A.B. Medical treatment on board.
May 25th ...	S.S. General Church	Marseilles...	1	A.C., age 38. 1st Officer. Medical treatment on board.
June 26th ...	S.S. Taransaz ...	Karachi via Hull ...	1	A.K., age 30. Fireman. Removed to Hospital at Hull.
July 7th ...	S.S. Mello ...	Lisbon ...	1	A.S., age 28. Medical treatment on board.
July 13th ...	S.S. Sir James Bell	Hamburg ...	1	S.K., age 25. Steward. Removed to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
Aug. 27th ...	S.S. River Wye ...	Rahja ...	1	R.J., age 28. 3rd. Engineer. Left ship for home in Merthyr.
Oct. 9th ...	S.S. Salonica ...	Bordeaux ...	2	E.E. age 31. Sailor C.S., age 19. Sailor. Removed to Hamadryad Hospital, Cardiff.
Oct. 16th ...	S.S. Luneburg ...	Hamburg ...	1	A.K., age 19. A.B. Medical treatment on board.
			17	

TABLE XI.
MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES, ETC.

Abscess	...	...	...	8
Ague	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis	...	...	...	3 (1 Death)
Asthma	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	5
Cardiac Disease...	...	...	...	3
Dropsy...	...	...	...	2
Drowned at sea	...	...	...	2
Gastritis	...	...	...	7
Hernia...	...	...	...	4
Indigestion	...	...	...	3
Injuries, Accidental	...	...	...	30 (1 Death)
Jaundice	...	...	...	1
Lumbago	...	...	...	1
Mumps...	...	...	...	1
Nervous Debility	...	...	...	1
Neuralgia	...	...	...	2
Pleurisy	...	...	...	3
Ptomaine Poisoning	2
Rheumatism	5
Cold	13
Skin Diseases	5
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	1

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RAT DESTRUCTION.

The work of Rat Destruction on Ships and Dock premises was carried out with considerable success throughout the year. The provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 have been enforced whenever possible, and the records given in this report show the amount of work done. A Port Sanitary Authority can publish instructions, respecting the most effecting methods, which can be adopted to destroy Rats and Mice, and in accordance with the powers conferred by the Act, suitable information has been printed and supplied to Masters and Officers on ships at Barry Docks, also to the Owners and Occupiers of Factories, Workshops, and other premises within the district of the Sanitary Authority. Systematic attention by the Port Sanitary Officers has been given to the duties of destruction within the Authority's Area.

A supply of traps is kept for use upon ships, whilst in dock, also for service when required in Factories and Workshops around the docks. Rat guards are kept at the Port Sanitary Office, and are available for use on grain ships, and other vessels requiring same when in port. A competent rat catcher is employed by the Port Sanitary Authority. Various methods, including destruction of rats by poison, traps, dogs and ferrets, have been employed. A tabulated statement is appended showing the number of rats destroyed on twenty-one vessels. Special inspections were also carried out on twenty six other vessels.

The number of rats destroyed on dock premises was 2,874 and 1,615 on ships, making the number of rats destroyed to be 4,489 for the year. On February 26, Bacteriological Examination was made of three rats caught on the S.S Grelrosa from Karachi. These rats were reported free from plague infection, also a negative result was obtained after examination of ten rats caught on the S.S Penrose during August, and five rats caught on S.S Glenmoor also from Karachi. No plague infected rats were discovered within the Port Sanitary Area.

TABLE XII.
RAT DESTRUCTION ON SHIPS DURING 1923.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Where from.	No. of Rats. Destroyed.
February 21	S.S. Vela	Norwegian	London	45
February 26	S.S. Grelrosa	British	Karachi	216
March 7	S.S. Linmere	British	Liverpool	62
April 19	S.S. Fiol	Norwegian	Hamburg	17
April 20	S.S. Liv	Norwegian	Rotterdam	46
May 1	S.S. Kut	British	Malta	35
June 11	S.S. Somerton	British	Genoa	66
July 4	S.S. Sarthe	British	Avonmouth	33
July 7	S.S. Guetaria	Spanish	San Sebastian	146
August 1	S.S. Noetsfield	British	Marseilles	35
August 2	S.S. Penrose	British	Karachi	245
August 4	S.S. Vittoria	British	Jacobstadt	53
August 18	S.S. North Pacific	British	London	62
Aug. 23	S.S. Port Stephens	British	Swansea	20
Sept. 4	S.S. River Wye	British	Rahja	84
Sept. 7	S.S. Kayak	British	Antwerp	21
Sept. 10	S.S. Rhymney	British	Bahia Blanca	131
Sept. 28	S.S. Glenmoor	British	Karachi	108
Oct. 15	S.S. Monteillo	Spanish	Bilboa	22
Nov. 12	S.S. Northborough	British	Cork	110
Nov. 20	S.S. Michigan	British	Milford	58
			Total	1,615

TABLE XIII.
FORM B (MINISTRY OF HEALTH).
RATS DESTROYED IN 1923.

Number of	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
Black Rats ...	413	299	426	250	234	298	386	425	276	253	261	214	3,735
Brown Rats ...	101	86	82	55	42	51	92	62	42	46	26	41	726
Rats examined	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	18
Rats infected													
with Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Rats not Infected	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	18

TABLE XIV.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

FORM C. (MINISTRY OF HEALTH).

PARTICULARS RELATING TO VESSELS "INFECTED" OR "SUSPECTED," OR FROM INFECTED PORTS.

Name of Vessel	Date of Arrival.	Whether infected, suspected or from an infected Port?	Methods of Rat Destruction employed.			Number of Rats killed.	Whether certificate of Deratisation was issued?	Remarks.
			Fumigation by Sulphur Dioxide.	Fumigation by Hydrocyanic Acid.	Trapping poisoning, etc.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
S.S. PENROSE ...	July 28	Suspected from an infected port.	SO ₂	—	Trapping.	245	No.	10 Rats examined for Plague infection.—negative results.

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TABLE XV.

FORM D. (MINISTRY OF HEALTH).

VESSELS (OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT WITH IN FORM C), SUBJECTED TO MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION.

Number of Vessels fumigated by SO ₂	Number of Rats killed.	Number of Vessels fumigated by HCN.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of Fumigation Certificates issued on Form "Port 10."*	Number of other certificates issued.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1	58	—	—	21	1,557	—	26	Certificates issued for Spanish Ports.

*Form "Port 10" is issued only by the Medical Officers of Health for Bristol, Cardiff, Hull, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Southampton, Swansea and Weymouth for vessels proceeding to U.S.A. ports.

WATER SUPPLY.

Drinking water is supplied by the Great Western Railway Company for vessels using Barry Docks. Inspection was made of the wells, pumping stations, and the storage reservoirs. The wells are situated near the river Ely. The water varies in quality from time to time, and analysis shows indication of surface pollution during heavy rainfall. The storage reservoir is well situated and considerable care is taken to protect the water supply. The water would be safer and more reliable if passed through filter beds before distribution.

Forty-four samples of water were taken from the tanks of vessels arriving from foreign ports. Twenty-six were found to be of good quality; ten were reported to be of doubtful purity, and eight samples reported to be contaminated. In each case where it was found unsatisfactory the water tanks were emptied and cleansed before taking fresh drinking water on board.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP INSPECTION.

The Port Sanitary Inspectors have made frequent inspection of all sanitary conveniences on the dock side, and those provided for workmen at the various factories and workshops around the docks. Nuisances discovered have been reported upon, and the persons responsible for same were requested to remedy all defects, and want of cleanliness where necessary. In several workshops additional and improved sanitary conveniences have recently been provided.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The Public Health (Unsound Food) and Foreign Meat Regulations have been carried out so far as their provisions relate to the inspection of Food arriving by ship from home and foreign ports.

Considerable quantities of frozen and chilled meat have arrived by rail for storage and distribution, and meat kept in Cold storage has been inspected. Three part cargoes of various food stuffs were imported during the year.

Records of imported foods are kept, and the result of inspections made of meat and other food to which the regulations apply.

On March 11, the S.S. Kambole arrived from Campana with 6,700 cases of corned beef. This meat was found to be of good quality.

The S.S. Viana arrived from Lisbon with part Cargo of potatoes in good condition.

On August 22nd, the S.S. Eastern Sword from Boston, U.S.A. discharged a part cargo of grain and 3,250 boxes of Lard, 270 cases of Confectionery and 25 tierces of Pickled Beef, all of good quality.

Some ship's provisions ex S.S. Severn were inspected in the Cold Stores alongside No. 2 Dock. 740 lbs. of beef was found unfit for food and destroyed, also on February 28th, when inspection was made of foodstuffs in the Cold Stores, a large quantity of pieces of beef and other meat was found unfit for food. The total weight of all this unsound meat amounted to one ton, two hundredweights, one quarter, two pounds. Orders for destruction were issued and carried out.

Imported grain amounted to 92,810 tons as compared with 83,597 tons for 1922. With the exception of small quantities of decomposed wheat, the grain imports were of good quality. The Ministry of Health approved the appointment of the Chief Port Sanitary Inspector to act under the Unsound Food and Foreign Meat Regulations. This Officer holds the Meat and other Foods Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

QUAYSIDE NUISANCES.

Attention was given to nuisances on the dockside. Nuisances are frequently caused by filth discharged from vessels on the dock walls. During the year 43 orders were issued to officers in charge of vessels to remove nuisances of this kind, and 48 orders were given for the removal of offensive refuse on the dockside. All notices served for these matters were complied with.

DISINFECTION OF SHIPS.

Fourteen vessels and 902 articles of bedding, etc., were disinfected on account of infectious disease and other causes.

When inspecting vessels orders have been given to destroy all dirty and verminous beds in the ships' furnaces. Offensive refuse on vessels has, when possible, been destroyed in the same manner.

FOREIGN ANIMALS' ORDERS, 1910-1919.

The Orders prohibit the importation of animals into British home ports from scheduled ports and countries, and also provide for cleansing and disinfection of vessels on which animals are carried.

67 animals have been reported on board vessels, i.e., 30 Sheep, 25 Pigs, 9 Horses, 1 Cow and 2 Goats. The number of dogs on vessels inspected during the year was 359.

The Chief Port Sanitary Inspector has been appointed under the Diseases of Animals Act, to carry out the Foreign Animals Order, 1910, and other orders of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. In all instances where animals have been found on board vessels, the regulations of the Foreign Animals' Order have been enforced.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

There are 107 Licensed Seamen's Houses in the district.

These houses are subject to being licensed annually, and are frequently inspected. The premises are kept clean and the bye-laws of the Barry Urban District Council in relation to the conduct of Seamen's Lodging Houses have been enforced.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

The number of vessels arriving in Barry Docks during 1923 was 3,805 with a net registered tonnage of 4,751,462 tons compared with, 3,628 with a net registered tonnage of 4,605,489 tons during 1922. The total imports and exports during the year amount to 10,823,031 as compared with 10,390,308 for the year 1922. The exports were principally Coal and Cement and the imports grain and timber. The imports amounted to 548,678 tons and the exports 10,274,953 tons.

INSPECTION OF SHIPPING.

Vessels are inspected under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and other statutes. Section 110 of the Act of 1875, states that a ship when within the district of a local Authority, shall be dealt with as a house within the district.

The duties of Port Sanitary Officers, when inspecting ships include attention to cleanliness, lighting ventilation, and the provision of stoves or other suitable means of warming crews' living spaces; also the prevention of dampness and offensive effluvia in same.

Water Closets, Chain Lockers, Limbers, Bilges, Holds, and fore and aft peaks often require attention. Drinking water tanks and store rooms for provisions are also inspected, and orders given for cleansing same when necessary.

The tabulated particulars given in this report indicate the large amount of work devolving upon Port Sanitary Officers. A staff of four Inspectors are engaged in carrying out official Port Sanitary duties, and the sanitary inspection of shipping has been regularly and systematically carried out during the year.

Special visits have been made to vessels arriving from home ports, upon communications being received from Sanitary Officers of the various ports complaining of defects on board for which they had served notices.

The necessary cleansing and repairs have frequently been done at Barry, and notices complied with before the vessels proceeded to sea.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, a record is kept of all vessels inspected, and the result of such inspection. All defects are recorded, the attention of the Master or Officer in charge of any vessel is at once directed to the defects discovered, and the work required to be done.

The notices served for the abatement of nuisances during the year under review received due attention, and all notices were complied with at the time of making this report.

There is room for much improvement in the hygienic arrangement of crews' living spaces in the ordinary type of Merchant Vessels. Better provision could be made in many ships, and the health and well-being of the men concerned benefited. Barry being mainly a coal exporting port, the vessels using the docks are mainly what are known as tramp steamers, which require a considerable attention, if a reasonable standard of sanitary fitness is to be maintained.

The number of vessels inspected was 3,377 compared with 3,116 for 1922, an increase of 261 for the past year. Four hundred and seventy eight were found with the living spaces or the sanitary conveniences in a more or less dirty or defective condition as compared with 443 for 1922. Three hundred and thirty-seven written notices were served and 141 verbal orders were given to owners or Officers in charge to remedy insanitary conditions. All orders issued were complied with and no statutory notices were served.

The number of seamen upon ships visited during 1923 was 77,066 compared with 70,810 for 1922. The greater number of vessels arriving at Barry direct from foreign are from French ports. A smaller number are from Italian, Spanish, German, Belgian, Mediterranean and Scandinavian ports, and a few from North and South America. Vessels arrive from London, Liverpool and Hull that have discharged cargoes at these ports from India and China. Occasionally a steamship arrives direct from Karachi or Bombay with grain.

The trade of Barry Docks is principally the exportation of coal, and the importing of grain and pitwood.

The tables given show the amount and tonnage of shipping, foreign and coastwise, trading at Barry Docks during 1923, and the sanitary inspection of same.

The difference in the number of coasting vessels entering the docks, and the number inspected is due to the steam sand barges and small motor craft which ply constantly during the year between Barry Docks and Barry and Cardiff Roads, also the pleasure passenger steamers which ply during the summer months. These vessels are recorded in the official Dock Shipping Returns and make a total 3,805 vessels for the year. These small coasting vessels do not require inspection on every occasion they enter the docks.

The following table shows the number of vessels inspected and the nationality of same.

TABLE XVI.
SHIPS INSPECTED DURING 1923

Nationality.	Steam.	Sail.	Total.
American	1	0	1
Belgian... ..	30	0	30
Brazilian	5	0	5
British	1701	43	1744
Danish	81	0	81
Dutch	54	0	54
Esthonian	1	0	1
French	487	3	490
Finnish	4	0	4
German	55	0	55
Greek	152	0	152
Hungarian	4	0	4
Italian	170	0	170
Japanese	5	0	5
Norwegian	291	0	291
Peruvian	3	0	3
Portuguese	53	0	53
Roumanian	7	0	7
Russian... ..	6	0	6
Spanish	133	0	133
Swedish... ..	60	0	60
Yugo-Slovakian	24	0	24
Egyptian	1	0	1
Latvian... ..	3	0	3
Totals	3331	46	3377

TABLE XVII.

FORM A (Ministry of Health).—Amount of Shipping entering the Port Sanitary District during the year 1923.

	Number	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		No. reported to be defective.	No. of Orders issued.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.		
FOREIGN—						
Steamers	2,133	3,071,670	32	2,133	342	342
Sailing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign ...	2,133	3,071,670	32	2,133	342	342
COASTWISE—						
Steamers	1,198	1,678,000	12	1,198	136	136
Sailing	46	1,792	—	46	—	—
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise ...	2,224	1,679,792	12	2,224	136	136
Total Foreign and Coastwise ...	3,377	4,751,462	44	3,377	478	478

TABLE XVIII.

Barry Docks.

NUMBER OF VESSELS, REGISTERED TONNAGE, AND TRADE INWARDS AND OUTWARDS, FOR THE YEARS 1889 TO 1923.

YEAR	No. of Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.						TOTAL INWARDS AND OUTWARDS.	YEAR.	
			Pitwood.	Timber	Grain.	Silver Sand.	Iron and Iron Ore	Building Materials.	General Merchandise.	TOTAL INWARDS.	Coal.	Coke.	Patent Fuel	Iron and Iron Ore			General Merchandise.	TOTAL OUTWARDS.
			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1889	598	567,958	7,470	2,343	—	521	942	880	2,589	14,745	1,076,061	12,387	—	2,496	713	1,091,657	1889
1890	1,753	1,692,223	23,918	16,764	—	1,809	7,579	4,655	8,950	63,675	3,135,439	57,277	—	4,597	4,308	3,201,621	1890
1891	2,096	2,007,271	55,020	13,970	—	3,371	2,316	8,965	3,891	87,533	3,904,844	54,777	—	3,755	4,665	3,968,041	1891
1892	2,182	2,236,827	45,593	15,728	—	3,536	387	12,597	3,923	81,764	4,110,622	80,454	—	5,447	5,342	4,201,865	1892
1893	2,162	2,199,906	116,560	14,991	—	4,991	645	6,183	2,036	145,406	4,159,320	52,502	—	414	4,935	4,217,171	1893
1894	2,166	2,510,603	138,603	17,952	—	4,149	548	3,152	3,293	167,697	4,822,921	73,763	—	253	2,380	4,899,317	1894
1895	2,278	2,516,122	174,367	17,419	—	3,666	342	9,587	1,491	206,872	4,998,630	53,202	—	471	7,373	5,059,676	1895
1896	2,646	2,696,743	144,281	33,215	—	5,494	11	22,559	4,886	210,446	5,258,090	21,143	—	31	5,738	5,285,002	1896
1897	2,806	3,167,311	179,103	35,902	—	3,366	3,000	19,510	7,468	248,349	5,817,845	37,075	—	88	4,247	5,859,255	1897
1898	2,271	2,438,960	113,477	28,822	—	2,180	1,705	25,789	6,188	178,161	4,338,212	27,205	2,043	—	5,778	4,373,238	1898
1899	3,270	3,742,356	156,007	51,378	—	4,036	1,902	31,694	7,036	252,053	7,193,747	29,722	200	149	13,446	7,237,264	1899
1900	3,115	3,776,828	215,827	19,017	—	937	560	10,054	8,884	255,279	7,198,103	27,431	752	430	5,001	7,231,717	1900
1901	3,076	3,847,598	174,772	34,781	—	2,814	1,879	17,725	2,281	234,252	7,815,092	29,874	251	724	5,224	7,851,165	1901
1902	3,072	4,157,549	196,401	35,310	—	2,013	5,985	11,429	7,353	258,491	8,649,236	26,272	—	—	6,106	8,681,614	1902
1903	3,126	4,269,153	330,935	26,179	—	—	3,491	13,749	15,224	389,596	8,810,008	30,764	119	630	13,659	8,855,180	1903
1904	3,060	4,313,566	340,256	33,329	—	—	18,832	9,008	22,402	423,827	9,085,505	28,405	768	—	10,753	9,125,431	1904
1905	3,225	4,278,759	309,780	35,943	20,665	400	1,030	13,055	19,123	399,996	8,612,460	38,631	421	780	19,576	8,671,868	1905
1906	3,215	4,603,223	387,003	37,207	56,996	—	3,171	11,932	9,794	506,103	9,690,557	39,069	1,263	3,121	23,370	9,757,380	1906
1907	3,369	4,670,775	373,219	35,752	67,838	594	1,070	20,867	14,777	514,117	9,821,259	60,612	1,225	1,070	26,319	9,910,485	1907
1908	3,338	4,476,000	484,402	44,643	79,233	3,376	—	15,107	9,879	636,640	9,684,884	46,530	594	—	27,477	9,759,485	1908
1909	3,381	4,508,396	508,184	17,709	92,469	1,885	—	14,510	18,353	653,110	10,012,565	37,087	2,911	—	36,611	10,089,174	1909
1910	3,267	4,314,023	494,722	14,374	98,432	—	450	15,032	44,583	667,593	9,638,049	37,773	1,115	450	38,802	9,716,189	1910
1911	2,979	4,036,644	466,263	14,467	104,817	—	510	12,800	35,522	634,379	9,110,916	35,656	1,877	510	33,068	9,182,027	1911
1912	3,140	4,358,663	463,472	17,259	62,540	—	590	29,256	30,713	603,830	9,701,122	27,698	4,288	590	34,227	9,767,925	1912
1913	3,269	4,833,782	503,551	24,086	86,839	800	—	30,053	9,141	654,670	11,005,143	44,568	4,403	—	27,395	11,081,509	1913
1914	3,456	5,061,969	507,113	15,005	87,331	—	752	23,287	23,846	657,334	10,837,834	37,676	2,208	—	37,321	10,915,039	1914
1915	3,740	5,019,827	437,790	12,213	82,649	—	—	17,346	39,398	589,396	9,652,019	55,943	460	—	92,090	9,800,512	1915
1916	3,990	5,231,551	367,811	12,540	79,956	—	—	12,836	36,439	509,582	9,770,814	67,376	669	—	141,293	9,980,152	1916
1917	3,713	4,317,764	214,439	2,457	79,063	—	103	13,937	44,814	354,813	8,340,338	42,892	—	—	195,424	8,578,654	1917
1918	3,312	3,766,449	161,632	11,096	43,014	—	222	11,089	100,017	327,070	7,046,643	20,019	—	—	191,848	7,258,510	1918
1919	3,529	4,461,862	211,059	20,520	61,075	—	—	13,069	47,429	353,152	7,839,560	19,460	105	—	142,583	8,001,708	1919
1920	3,981	4,206,691	226,279	10,866	99,585	—	—	9,774	25,428	371,932	6,895,035	31,320	2,915	—	85,817	7,015,087	1920
1921	2,802	3,334,524	157,358	6,942	65,978	—	—	17,947	40,392	288,617	5,643,895	20,069	818	—	54,600	5,719,382	1921
1922	3,628	4,605,489	344,627	9,439	83,597	—	—	17,523	15,279	470,465	9,813,356	32,040	78	—	74,370	9,919,844	1922
1923	3,805	4,751,462	433,312	—	92,810	—	—	15,461	7,095	548,678	10,063,897	125,903	—	—	85,153	10,274,953	1923

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Barry Education Committee

(SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE).

SIXTEENTH

Annual Report of the School Medical Officer FOR 1923.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children carried out during the year 1923. ,

This report is the sixteenth of its series, and this year has been drawn up on the lines suggested by the Board of Education in the Form 6M of December, 1923.

The year under review saw no extension of the work carried on by the School Medical Service.

I desire to draw attention to the fact that the number of children with defects is lower than the number in the previous year, this may partly be accounted for by the entrants having derived benefits from the child welfare centres. The figures are now probably somewhere about a normal return. This does not mean that they cannot be improved upon, but that the annual variations may not be so striking again.

In June of this year a new departure was taken by the Committee in the organisation of an Education Week,—the first of its kind in Wales. The programme included special excursions, and each day the Schools, both Elementary and County, were open to parents to see the children at work. The parents were also allowed to see the work done by the Medical and Nursing Staff at the School Clinics. An illustrated Guide was issued, and included a brief history of the School Medical Service of Barry, vide appendix of this report. The week proved a great success, large numbers of persons attended and displayed a keen interest in the work of the Schools and Clinics.

The popularity of the Clinics still continues. It is regretted that a full programme of work which must be got through does not leave as much time as one would like for the educative part of the work. This can only be done successfully by treating each case individually and explaining the morbid condition to each parent, and this would entail a great deal of time, so the only mode of procedure at present is the distribution of leaflets setting out the danger of the common complaints, in addition to verbal advice.

It is pleasing to note that at the time of writing this report the question of a Cleansing and Disinfecting Station has been decided upon, and it is hoped that arrangements will soon be made for cleansing of verminous children in the area.

Again, I desire to record my thanks to the teachers, and school medical staff, for their co-operation in the work.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

PERCY W. KENT,

School Medical Officer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BARRY,
March, 1924.

STAFF.

1. Full particulars of the staff for the School Medical Service.

(a) MEDICAL.—The medical staff of the School Medical Service is composed of the following officials:

- | | | |
|---|---|------------|
| (1) One School Medical Officer.
One Assistant Medical Officer
One School Dentist. | } | Whole-time |
| (2) Two Surgeons (one Throat, Nose and Ear Clinic).
(one X-Ray treatment of ringworm).
These Officials are part-time. | | |

(b) NURSING.—There are five school nurses who also act as health visitors.

(c) CLERICAL.—Two clerks are engaged in clerical work relating to the medical inspection and treatment of school children.

CO-ORDINATION.

2. Arrangements for the co-ordination of the work of the School Medical Service with that of other Health Services.

The School Medical and Public Health Services are under one head; the Medical Officer of Health acts as School Medical Officer and is assisted by an Assistant Medical Officer. The School Nurses also act as Health Visitors. The clerical work relating to both services is carried out in the same office.

(a) Infant and Child Welfare.—The work of this branch of the Public Health Service is carried out by the same staff. The records of the children are subsequently transferred to the School Medical Service.

(b) Debilitated Children under School Age.—These cases are visited at the homes by the Health Visitors and necessitous cases referred to the Welfare Clinic, or Poor Law Guardians, others are advised to consult their own doctor. Some of these cases are eventually sent to the Tuberculosis Physician for advice and report.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

3. Review of the hygienic conditions of the schools in the area.

The schools in the district are of recent construction. The usual type of building is two-storied, with the girls on the first floor and the boys on the ground floor, whilst the infants' school is a single-storied building.

Central halls have been provided in all but five departments, those without being Cadoxton Boys' and Girls' Schools, Barry Island Infants' School, St. Helen's Mixed and Infants' Schools.

A detailed report of the hygienic conditions of the schools has been submitted in the report for 1920 (vide pp. 59 and 60).

4. Description of arrangements made and methods adopted for the medical inspection of Children.

In the work of the medical inspection the school nurse marshals the children, and undertakes the minor part of the work, such as—

- (1) Weighing and measuring of children;
- (2) Examination of clothing and foot-gear, as regards sufficiency, and state of repair.

(3) She assists in the dressing and undressing of the children.

(4) She obtains the life and family histories, as regards illness, from the parents.

(5) She makes entries on the medical inspection cards, according to the requirements of the Medical Officer.

The schools are visited by the Medical Officer and School Nurses in accordance with a time-table. Each department is paid one visit a month.

Special cases are referred to the Medical Officer during the routine inspections. These children may or may not be of the Code age-group.

(a) AGE GROUPS.—In the routine examinations four groups of children have been taken into consideration, viz.:—

(1) Entrants.—All children admitted to school during the year.

(2) Intermediate.—Children between eight and nine years of age.

(3) Leavers.—Children between twelve and thirteen years of age, and those over thirteen years who have not previously been examined after attaining the age of twelve.

(4) Other ages.

(b) SCHEDULE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.—The Board's Schedule has been closely followed, and it has been found unnecessary to make any decided departure therefrom.

(c) CRIPPLING DEFECTS.—The Child Welfare Scheme plays an important part in the early ascertainment of crippling defects.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

5. Review of the facts disclosed by Medical Inspection.

(a) Uncleanliness.—There has been no marked improvement in the number of cases of uncleanliness found on routine inspection. These cases occur in families living in the same areas where the home life and conditions have been neglected. No arrangements have yet been made for a cleansing station. Until this has been done the conditions will remain more or less the same.

Head.—4.0 per cent. of the children routinely inspected required treatment for abnormal conditions, being a decrease of 2.0 per cent., as compared with last year.

Body.—1.7 per cent. of the children at the routine inspections required treatment for uncleanliness of the body, as compared with 1.5 for 1922.

(b) Minor Ailments.—These consist of cuts, sores, bruises, abscesses, colds, and indefinite illnesses not classified under subsequent headings. These cases form a large proportion of cases treated at the clinics, as detailed in the appended tables.

(c) Tonsils and Adenoids.—The number of cases was slightly less than last year. The routine inspections disclosed 1.12 per cent. of the children requiring operative treatment, as compared with 1.9 per cent. last year.

(d) Tuberculosis.—These cases were referred to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer; special cases were also submitted to him by the School Medical Officer, when in doubt. The Tuberculosis Medical Officer issued certificates of fitness or unfitness to the School Medical Officer of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years. Copies of these certificates were forwarded to the attendance department and the schools concerned.

The question of Tuberculosis as it affects the School child is a very important one, and it is essential that this disease should be detected in its incipient stages.

(e) Skin Disease.

Ringworm.—0.04 per cent. of the routine examinations and 1.16 of the Special cases, as compared with .08 and 1.9 respectively in 1922, were discovered to be suffering from ringworm of the scalp. This shows a decrease in the number of cases.

The number of cases of ringworm of the body was 11 less than last year.

Scabies.—0.08 per cent. of the routine examinations and 1.46 of the special cases, as compared with 0.24 and 3.7 respectively in 1922, were discovered to be suffering from scabies. This shows a decrease in the number of routine and special cases.

Impetigo.—0.86 per cent. and 12.1 per cent. of the routine and specials were referred for treatment. This shows a marked increase on the previous year.

(f) External Eye Disease.—During the year 0.99 per cent. routine examinations and 6.48 per cent. special examinations were referred for treatment. These figures show a favourable decrease as compared with last year. The majority of these cases were of a simple nature.

(g) Vision and Squint.—The number of cases of Defective Vision has decreased slightly, 7.0 per cent. of the routine cases tested, and 4.39 per cent. of special cases compared with 8.3 and 9.5 per cent. respectively were discovered with defective vision. Forty-nine cases of squint were found, compared with 52 of last year.

(h) Ear Disease and Hearing.—Hearing was defective in 1 routine or 0.04 per cent. and 8 specials or 0.34 per cent., a diminution as compared with last year. Middle ear disease still shows a large number of cases. Other ear diseases show an increase in number.

(i) Dental Defect.—This is by far the commonest disease found on Medical Inspection.

(j) Crippling Defects.—The number of cases requiring special treatment has increased.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

6. Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of infectious diseases (included action taken under articles 45(b), 53 (b), and 57 of the code—Grant Regulation Nos. 8 and 9.)

During the year, there was no necessity for taking action to close schools owing to an epidemic.

There were 66 cases of scarlet fever, 98 cases of diphtheria, and 24 chicken-pox cases, amongst the school children. Of all the cases of these diseases notified in the district 64.7 per cent. of the scarlet fever cases and 80.3 of the diphtheria cases, and 63.2 per cent. of the chicken-pox cases were amongst children of school age.

A full account of the undue incidence of diphtheria on Barry Island appears later in the report.

FOLLOWING-UP.

7. Review of the arrangements for the following-up of children suffering from physical defects, including a summary of the work undertaken by school nurses.

The defects discovered in the medical inspections are followed up as stated below:—

(1) Advice as to the best course to follow is given by the School Medical Officer to the parent when the latter is present at the routine examinations, and such instructions are recorded upon the child's medical inspection card.

(2) When the parent is not present, a notice as to the nature of the defect is sent out by the School Medical Officer, and, in those cases who cannot afford a private medical attendant, the parents are requested to attend at the School Clinic.

(3) The School Medical Officer, on subsequent visits to the Schools sees all children with defects, and in this manner is able to keep in touch with those cases which the parents neglect.

(4) The obstinate cases are visited in their homes by the School Nurses, and minor treatment is given to those children whose conditions have been neglected owing to poverty or otherwise.

During the year 458 visits were made by the nurses to such cases as chicken-pox, tuberculosis, infectious eye diseases, skin diseases, etc.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

8. Review of the methods employed or available for the treatment of defects and a statement of the ascertained results of treatment.

(a) Minor Ailments.—The figures relating to this subject are given in Table IV. Group I and a comparison with last year is very satisfactory.

Ringworm.—These cases are all referred to the X-Ray Department of the hospital for treatment, as reported in previous years' reports.

Skin Diseases.—A very large percentage of cases treated at the Clinic consist of skin conditions, such as infectious sores, scabies and inflammatory conditions of the skin.

(b) Tonsils and Adenoids.—The suggestion of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board have been carried out in all cases.

The percentage requiring operative measures each year shows a favourable diminution.

(c) External Eye Disease.—These cases are dealt with by a special clinic, and practically all cases receive efficient treatment. A few obscure cases being referred for Specialist advice.

(d) Vision.—The number of cases dealt with show an increase over the previous year, one half-day a week is devoted to Retinoscopy.

(e) Ear Disease and Hearing.—The special Aural Clinic held one half-day a week has been discontinued. The Assistant School Medical Officer now refers cases in his opinion requiring a specialist's advice to the School Medical Officer who makes the necessary arrangements.

(f) Dental Defects.—The attendance shows a distinct improvement on the previous year, the average attendance being 9.3 in comparison with 8.5 per session last year. This average could, however, be further improved upon by more efficient following-up. During the year several regulation cases were treated.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cases of Tuberculosis or suspected cases are referred to the Tuberculosis officer. The case is then taken over by him for treatment and a detailed report is sent by him to the School Medical Officer, including fitness for school or otherwise. If Institutional treatment is required the cases are admitted to one of the Welsh National Memorial Hospitals. When the case has been completed as far as active treatment is concerned observation of the case is periodically carried out by the School Medical Officer.

Particulars of treatment of Tuberculosis has been included in Table VII. of the report on the public health service.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT OF DEFORMITIES.

The Barry Education Committee are in the fortunate position of being able to refer cases requiring treatment and advice to a local charity, the Neale Trust. Had it not been for the existence of such a Trust the crippled children of Barry would not have been able to receive any treatment, as the Board of Education would not approve of expenditure under this head.

During the year, 40 elementary school children suffering from congenital and paralytic deformities received treatment at the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, through the agency of the Neale Trust.

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

9. Review of arrangements made for the provision of facilities for the open-air education and of the result obtained.

There is no open-air school in the district.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

10. Description of the arrangements for associating the School Medical Service with the work of physical training in the schools.

The Class Teachers carry out this work, and the syllabus issued by the Board has been closely followed. The playgrounds are very suitable for the instruction of children in the exercises.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

11. Description of the arrangements for associating the School Medical Service with the work undertaken by the authority under the Provision of Meals Acts 1906-1914; particularly as regards the selection of children for the meals, the approval of dietaries, the suitability of arrangements made.

The necessity of meals for the children of poor families was more than last year.

During the year, 118 children received 24,979 free meals. The average cost per meal worked out at 3½d. for food only. Total cost per meal, 4d.

A detailed report of the arrangements can be found in the report for 1920 (p. 65).

SCHOOL BATHS.

12. Statement of the provision of school baths and of the suitability and adequacy of arrangements made for their use.

None of the schools in the area have been provided with baths.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

13. Statement of methods adopted for securing the presence of the parents at the medical inspection and for their subsequent co-operation in the subsequent treatment of defects, with a review of the effects of such methods.

The proportion of parents who attend the routine examinations is about 79 per cent.; the percentage of parents attending the Clinics may be estimated at 75 per cent.

The parents are, as a rule, very much interested, though one occasionally comes across a small proportion of children who show signs of lamentable indifference, if not neglect, on the part of the parents.

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

14. Review of the work by Teachers.

As in past years, the School Medical Officer has had every assistance from the teaching staff of the schools in medical inspection and treatment of school children.

CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

15. Review of the work undertaken by the School Attendance Officer.

Where for any reason a child is excluded from school by the School Medical Officer an exclusion certificate is given to the School Attendance Officer, and on the Child being fit to return to school a return certificate is issued to the School Attendance Officer who then follows up the case.

The average attendance for all schools during the school year, i.e. October, 1922, to September, 1923, was 87.78 per cent. This shows an increase of 1.48 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

16. Review of the work undertaken by voluntary bodies.

The Neale Trust have during the year granted the following benefits to the poor children of Barry:

			Boys.		Girls.		Total.
Clogs	...	...	519	...	136	...	655
Stockings	...	...	360	...	89	...	449
Totals			879	...	225	...	1,104

During Christmas Day 1923, the meals of the poor children of the district supplied by the Education Committee were supplemented by provisions granted by the Trust. In all 218 children were fed.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

17. (a) Review of the methods adopted for ascertaining and dealing with children who are defective within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf children) Act 1893, and the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic children) Act 1899 and 1914, and of the adequacy of such methods.

- (b) Statement of the work of each special school during the year including a statement of the provision in the area for after-care.

There are five blind children (3 boys and 2 girls) at residential institutions outside the district.

Two boys are at institutions for Deaf and Dumb Children.

Two mentally abnormal boys are at Residential Institutions, whilst seven girls (over 16 years) have been admitted to the Drymma Hall, Neath.

These cases are brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer during medical inspection and treatment, and by the visits of the Attendance Officers and School Nurses to the homes.

Special School.—This School is still held in temporary premises, at the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Crossways Street. The school environment of the mentally abnormal children attending these premises is unsuitable in every respect, and has been reported upon on several occasions.

A detailed report in connection with this school appears in the report for 1920 (p. 67).

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

18. Statement of the work of the School Medical Service in connection with Nursery Schools, including results of Medical Inspection and treatment.

On account of Barry being a modern town and there being no large factories employing female labour, Nursery Schools have been found unnecessary.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

19. Statement of the work of the School Medical Service in connection with pupils in attendance at Secondary Schools, showing provisions made for medical inspection and treatment.

There are in the town two Secondary Schools (one for boys and one for girls) belonging to the Glamorgan County Council.

There is also a Ladies' Training College with accommodation for 120 students.

The medical inspection of the students attending the County School is carried out by the School Medical Staff of the County Council.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

20. Statement of the work of the School Medical Service in connection with pupils in attendance at continuous schools.

No arrangements have been made for the medical inspection of pupils in attendance at Continuation Schools.

21. EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The introduction of new Bye-Laws regulating the employment of Children under the Education Act, 1918, has added to the duties of the school medical service, inasmuch as no child of school age may now be engaged for wage-earning employment unless a health certificate, signed by the school medical officer has been obtained.

The number of children dealt with was 12 of whom 1 was a girl. The children are mostly employed in selling and delivering newspapers, and shop-messengers.

SPECIAL ENQUIRIES.

- (22) During the year, special reports have been drawn up in connection with the following subjects.

- (1) History of School Medical Service, Barry. (2) Diphtheria on Barry Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- (22) The following miscellaneous examinations have been carried out during the year:—

Certified Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Students Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Admissions to Truant School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
									<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
									<hr/>

STAMMERERS' CLASS.

The class is carried on in Trafalgar Hall—a large airy room in the centre of the town so that it may be convenient for scholars from all the different districts. Ample space is provided out-side for work to be carried on in the open-air.

The children attend twice daily from 9.30 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.

The system adopted is known as the Berquand Method, and if faithfully carried out at home as well, proves very efficacious. It consists of a series of breathing and voice exercises with special lessons in Reading, Recitation and Conversation after the first week.

During the year, three classes have been held and there has been an average attendance of 12 at each.

The School Medical Officer examined the children prior to admission and at the end of each course. Those who judged fit, returned to their ordinary school, the others remained for a Second Course.

Of the forty-two children under review during the year, 16 attending for one term, 7 for two terms, 2 for three terms and 17 attended part time.

During the Course not only does the children's speech improve but the benefit to their general health is very marked—their chest measurement increasing considerably.

Every child has improved, but some much more so than others. Where the parents co-operate with the teacher the greatest progress is shown.

Attendance at this class gives children the power to overcome a very great physical disability which would probaly prove a serious handicap to them in after life.

(24) STATISTICAL TABLES.
HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

Table A shows the average heights in centimetres, and the average weights in kilograms, of all children weighed and measured at the time of the routine examinations. In every case, the records were taken without footwear :—

TABLE A.

Age.			Boys.				Girls.			
			Number.	Height.	Weight.	Number.	Height.	Weight.		
3	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
4	...	...	200	...	96.9	...	161	...	97.6
5	...	...	144	...	102.5	...	142	...	98.8
6	...	...	35	...	107.3	...	45	...	104.1
7	...	...	22	...	115.5	...	26	...	113.0
8	...	...	341	...	119.6	...	339	...	119.4
9	...	...	26	...	126.3	...	26	...	124.0
10	...	...	21	...	128.8	...	23	...	128.1
11	...	...	13	...	132.0	...	18	...	131.1
12	...	...	355	...	135.0	...	341	...	138.3
13	...	...	75	...	142.1	...	10	...	146.3
14	...	...	1	...	139.0	...	—	...	—

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS 1923.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	...	...	...	727
Intermediates	...	...	...	622
Leavers	...	...	...	722

Total ... 2,071

Number of other Routine Inspections ... 233

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS—

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	2,327
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	2,329
Total	...	...	4,656

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1923.

Defect or Disease (1)	Routine Inspections			Specials		
	No. of Defects			No. of Defects		
	Requiring Treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment (3)		Requiring Treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment (5)	
Malnutrition	2	125		1	—	
Uncleanliness (See Table IV, Group V.)	—	—		—	—	
Skin—						
Ringworm:						
Scalp	1	—		28	3	
Body	1	—		14	—	
Scabies	2	—		34	2	
Impetigo	20	—		285	—	
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	17	—		325	39	
Eye—						
Blepharitis	15	—		—	1	
Conjunctivitis	1	—		37	—	
Keratitis	1	—		3	—	
Corneal Opacities	3	—		8	—	
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)...	106	144		102	29	
Squint	21	5		28	1	
Other Conditions	3	—		64	9	
Ear—						
Defective Hearing	1	4		8	6	
Otitis Media	22	—		73	1	
Other Ear Diseases	36	—		60	3	
Nose and Throat—						
Enlarged Tonsils only	38	168		22	23	
Adenoids only	7	9		8	13	
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	4	—		26	9	
Other Conditions	40	—		174	200	
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	8	161		34	13	
Defective Speech	11	16		9	3	
Teeth—Dental Diseases	254	620		71	2	
(See Tables IV., Group IV.)						
Heart and Circulation—						
Heart Disease						
Organic	4	13		8	3	
Functional	—	27		—	4	
Anaemia	3	5		13	10	
Lungs						
Bronchitis	1	1		9	7	
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	—	31		28	49	

Defect or Disease (1)	Routine Inspections				Specials			
	No. of Defects				No. of Defects			
	Requiring Treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment (3)			Requiring Treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment (5)		
Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary:								
Definite ...	1	—	...	...	3	...	—	...
Suspected ...	—	—	...	...	9	...	8	...
Non-Pulmonary:								
Glands ...	—	—	...	...	4	...	—	...
Spine ...	—	—	...	...	2	...	—	...
Hip ...	—	—	...	...	2	...	—	...
Other Bones and Joints ...	—	—	...	...	1	...	2	...
Skin ...	—	—	...	...	1	...	—	...
Other Forms ...	—	—	...	...	1	...	1	...
Nervous System:								
Epilepsy ...	—	—	...	...	2	...	—	...
Chorea ...	—	—	...	...	8	...	7	...
Other Conditions ...	5	—	...	...	9	...	10	...
Deformities:								
Rickets ...	—	18	...	...	—	...	2	...
Spinal Curvature ...	4	2	...	...	2	...	—	...
Other Forms ...	39	4	...	...	10	...	7	...
Other Defects and Diseases...	4	—	...	...	124	...	56	...

B.—NUMBER OF *individual children* FOUND AT *Routine* MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

GROUP.	Number of Children.		Percentage Children found to require Treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment	
CODE GROUPS:—			
Entrants	727	82	11.27
Intermediates	622	78	12.54
Leavers	722	104	14.4
Total (Code Groups)	2,071	264	12.74
Other Routine Inspections	233	33	14.16

TABLE 111.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area in 1923.

					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
BLIND (including partially blind)— (i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	...	...	...	3	2	5
	Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	—	—	—
	At other Institutions	...	...	...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	...	...	...	—	—	—
(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	—	—	—
	At other Institutions	...	...	...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	...	...	...	—	—	—
DEAF (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf)— (i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	...	...	...	2	—	2
	Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	—	—	—
	At other Institutions	...	...	...	1	—	1
	At no School or Institution	...	...	...	—	1	1
(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	—	—	—
	At other Institutions	...	...	...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	...	...	...	—	—	—
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE— Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	...	...	...	8	7	15
	Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	1	—	1
	At other Institutions	...	...	...	1	2	3
	At no School or Institution	...	...	...	—	—	—
Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded	...	...	...	—	2*	2*
	Imbeciles	...	...	...	1	—	1
	Idiots	...	...	...	1	1	2
EPILEPTICS— Suffering from severe epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	...	...	...	—	—	—
	In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	...	...	...	2	2	4
Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	2	1	3
	At no School or Institution	...	...	...	—	—	—
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE— Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	...	...	...	—	—	—
	At other Institutions	...	...	...	1	2	3
	At no School or Institution	...	...	...	—	3	3
Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	...	...	...	—	—	—
	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	...	...	...	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Open Air Schools	...	...	...	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	10	1	11
	At other Institutions	...	...	...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	...	...	...	—	1	1

*Vide Art. 6 and 7 Mental Deficiency (Notification) Regulations, 1914.

TABLE 111.—continued.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Delicate children (<i>e.g.</i> , pre-or-latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anaemia, etc).	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	...	—
	At Certified Day Open Air Schools	...	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools	... 18	... 27	... 45
	At other Institutions	... 1	... 1	... 2
	At no School or Institution	... 4	... 2	... 6
Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	...	—
	At Public Elementary Schools	... 12	... 6	... 18
	At other Institutions	... —	... 1	... 1
	At no School or Institution	... 1	... 3	... 4
Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculosis disease), <i>e.g.</i> , children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools	... —	... —	... —
	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	... —	... —	... —
	At Certified Day Cripple Schools	... —	... —	... —
	At Public Elementary Schools	... 27	... 24	... 51
	At other Institutions	... —	... —	... —
	At no School or Institution	... 4	... 3	... 7

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1923.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm-Scalp	29	—	29
Ringworm-Body	15	—	15
Scabies	34	2	36
Impetigo	266	12	278
Other skin disease	267	3	270
<i>Minor Eye Defects</i>	161	1	162
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.).			
<i>Minor Ear Defects</i>	157	1	158
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	341	1	342
(<i>e.g.</i> , minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total	1,270	20	1,290

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments
Group I.)

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to Refraction by by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report) ...	184	7	—	191
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ...	—	4	—	4
Total ...	184	11	—	195

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	129
(b) Otherwise	...	...	7

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	127
(b) Otherwise	...	...	7

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hos- pital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total		
43	9	52	184	236

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were:—				(2) Half-days devoted to:—			
(a) Inspected by the Dentist:				Inspection ∴	...	...	42
Aged:				Treatment ...	...	...	357
				Total ...	...	...	399
				(3) Attendances made by children for treatment ... 3,518			
				(4) Fillings:—			
				Permanent teeth	...	...	1,466
				Temporary teeth	...	...	185
				Total ...	...	...	1,651
				(5) Extractions:—			
				Permanent teeth	...	...	380
				Temporary teeth	...	...	2,259
				Total ...	...	...	2,639
				(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions ... 479			
				(7) Other operations:—			
				Permanent teeth	...	...	188
				Temporary teeth	...	...	93
				Total ...	...	...	281

APPENDIX.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE OF BARRY.

Before recalling the steps taken to establish a School Medical Service in Barry, it will be useful to briefly outline the history of the movement in Wales.

Prior to 1907 very little had been done by Welsh Education Authorities in looking after the physical well-being of the children. Swansea had two Medical Officers who visited the schools, tested sight and hearing, looked after the children's teeth, and examined any special cases brought to their notice by the teachers. In Pembrokeshire the School Medical Officers reported any epidemics or defective children, whilst at Pembroke two local doctors were paid a small salary for school attendance purposes.

At Barry there was a school nurse—appointed in August, 1905—who treated minor ailments, and the teachers tested the eyesight of the children, and defectives were referred to a local medical man, appointed in April, 1904. Arrangements had been made in earlier years at Barry for examination of mentally defective children by a local doctor in accordance with the provisions of the Defective Children's Act, 1899.

It was however the passing of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act in August, 1907, which has been responsible for so great a change. On January 1st, 1908 it became the duty of all local education authorities to provide for the medical inspection of elementary school children. The conditions revealed by medical inspection were the outcome of many authorities availing themselves of the powers conferred by them by the Medical Treatment Act, 1909, to establish centres for the treatment of certain defects. Since that time the duties of education authorities have greatly increased, and more recently, the Education Act of 1918 imposed on all authorities the duty of arranging for adequate treatment of school children attending the elementary schools.

On the 18th February, 1908, the Barry Education Committee appointed their first School Medical Officer—the late Dr. W. Lloyd Edwards, a keen educationist and a true friend of the school child. In 1910, Dr. Edwards made a detailed report with reference to the treatment of defects found on medical inspection of school children. During this year, a general clinic was held in the basement of the Council Offices on each Wednesday afternoon and Saturday morning for the treatment of minor ailments. In November 1911, a School Clinic was established for the treatment of nose, ear and throat defects found among the children attending the primary schools. These cases were treated by a staff of local medical practitioners at the Accident and Surgical Hospital every Friday. This institution—the first Municipal Hospital in England and Wales—has been built and is maintained out of the rates, under the provisions of sections 131 and 133 of the Public Health Act, 1875. In 1912, Dr. Lloyd Edwards passed away after a long and painful illness, his successor—Dr. Kent—took over the duties of School Medical Officer in March. In the same year, two part-time dental surgeons were appointed to act under the direction of the School Medical Officer for examination and treatment of children's teeth. This work was undertaken at their own surgery. This year marked a decided advancement in arrangements made for the amelioration of defects found in school children; a temporary clinic for the treatment of minor ailments, and refraction work was equipped on the second floor of the old School Board Offices and adjoining the Holton Road School.

In March 1923, an X-Ray Clinic was opened for the treatment of ringworm of the scalp. The X-Ray apparatus was installed at the Accident Hospital at a cost of £230. Dr. J. C. King was appointed to carry out this work.

The year 1914 saw the transference of the whole of the school medical service to premises—erected at a cost of £600—adjoining the Accident and Surgical Hospital. This clinic offered far better facilities for the work than the temporary premises which had been used. By this time the school medical service had been firmly established and the following clinics had been placed in proper working order:—(1) General; (2) Ophthalmic; (3) Ear, Nose and Throat; (4) X-Rays and (5) Dental.

May 1st, 1915, is a red-letter day in the history of the medical services of the town, when the amalgamation of the Public Health and School Medical Services took place. The appointments of Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer were combined, and Dr. Kent was appointed to hold this dual appointment. This arrangement was brought about by the resignation of the late Dr. George Neale, who had assiduously carried out the part-time duties of Medical Officer of Health since the date of his first appointment as far back as October, 1888. An Assistant School Medical Officer—Dr. Lawrence Pick, now Medical

Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, Spenborough—was appointed to assist Dr. Kent in the work of the Department. The war considerably hampered the work, but Dr. Pick,—in the absence of Dr. Kent,—with a depleted staff worked conscientiously and well to keep the various branches of this service in order.

In 1919, the first Surgeon (Mr. R. Eccles Smith) to the Accident Hospital was appointed and the surgical work of the school medical service was undertaken by this gentleman. During this year, the appointment of a whole-time School Dentist (Mr. Monk) was also made.

The year 1920, brought changes in the medical staff, Dr. E. I. Davies commenced duties in March in succession to Dr. Pick, and Dr. D. Cowin took over the duties of School Dentist.

Now that the whole of the medical services of the Council had been combined and the Hospitals brought under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health, further advancement was necessary to get the whole of the scattered services as far as possible at one Health Centre. With this object the Council in 1920, obtained sanction of the Ministry of Health for loans for the purchase of the Woodland Hotel Premises, adjoining land, and for the adaptation and equipment thereof.

The transference of the Health Services to the Woodlands Buildings took place in November 1921, which may now be considered a complete Health Centre, envied by Authorities near and far.

The work of the School Medical Service logically follows that of the Maternity and Child Welfare, and a scheme in connection therewith was established in 1917. The systematic medical inspection has revealed an appalling amount of disease and defect among the school children of Barry. Still it is pleasing to note the improvement that has been brought about since the beginning, and this statement is well supported by the statistics of the School Medical Service.

The safe-guarding of the school population against disease is an expensive business, and the results obtained from money spent in this direction are not always evident. The total cost of the whole of the School Medical Service at Barry for the year ended March 31st, 1922, was £2,922 : 17 : 3, and the receipts £49 : 5 : 0, making a nett cost of £2,873 : 12 : 3 for the whole of the medical supervision of all the children in the elementary schools.

As half of this cost is repaid by the Board of Education the nett cost to the ratepayers is £1,436 : 16 : 2 or a rate of 1.25d., a very low proportion of the whole rate. Thus it will be seen that a very small sum indeed is being expended at present on preventive school medicine.

REPORT TO HEALTH COMMITTEE (dated 30/10/23.)

1. BARRY ISLAND.

2. DIPHTHERIA.

In consequence of complaints received with reference to the undue incidence of diphtheria in the Barry Island District, I have made thorough investigations and beg to submit the following detailed report for the period 1st January, 1922 to August 31st, 1923.

VITAL STATISTICS.

For the statistical purposes of this report the population of the Island has been taken as 2,249 (Census 1921).

From Table 1, it may be seen in 1922 the death-rate from all causes in this district was the lowest of any part of the town; but for the period from January 1st, to August 31st, 1923 the death-rate has reached the figure of 16.0 per 1,000 population per annum.

TABLE I.

COMPARATIVE DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES.

Ward.	Death-RATES per 1,000 Population per annum.		
	Year 1922.	Year 1923.	
		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.
BARRY U.D.	11.76	12.32	10.37
Cadoxton	14.01	14.72	14.86
Castleland	11.61	9.58	7.37
Court	11.60	15.7	11.06
Dock	12.60	15.61	13.48
Holton	11.35	10.64	5.67
Park	11.56	10.28	11.01
BARRY ISLAND	9.34	16.0	14.2

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

All causes.	1922.			1923.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Diphtheria	—	2	2	3	3	6
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System	1	—	1	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	—	—	1	2	3
Heart Disease	1	—	1	1	1	2
Arterio Sclerosis	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	1	1	1	2	3
Pneumonia	2	—	2	1	2	3
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Con. Debility Malformation & Premature Birth	2	1	3	1	1	2
Violence	—	1	1	—	1	1
Other Defined Diseases	4	2	6	—	3	3
Causes Ill-defined or unknown	1	—	1	1	1	1
Totals	12	9	21	10	15	25

DIPHTHERIA.

(a). *Notifications*—During the period 1st January, 1922, to August 31st, 1923,—63 cases were notified in this district.

(b). *Isolation*—48 cases were removed to hospital and 15 cases were treated at their own homes.

(c). *Deaths*—During this period there were 8 deaths (3 males and 5 females from diphtheria.

Table III. shows the classification of cases according to age groups.

TABLE III.

NOTIFICATIONS OF DIPHTHERIA. 1922 to 1923.

Isolation.		All Ages.		1-5 years.		2-5 years.		5-15 years.		15-25 years		25-45 yrs.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hospital—	1922...	10	17	1	—	—	3	8	12	1	1	—	1
	Jan.-Aug. 1923...	9	12	—	1	1	5	8	4	—	1	—	1
Deaths—	1922...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Jan.-Aug. 1923...	3	3	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Home—	1922...	4	7	—	1	—	—	4	5	—	1	—	—
	Jan.-Aug. 1923...	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Deaths—	1922...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jan.-Aug. 1923...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Cases—	1922...	14	24	1	1	—	3	12	17	1	2	—	1
	Jan.-Aug. 1923...	11	14	—	1	1	5	10	4	—	1	—	3
Total Deaths—	1922...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Jan.-Aug. 1923...	3	3	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—

MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS.

(1). Of the 63 cases notified, 35 occurred in 12 families, averaging approximately 3 cases a family. This clearly proves that personal contact is one of the predominating factors in the spread of the disease.

(2). It may be noted that this leaves 28 cases to be accounted for, a fair proportion of this remainder could be attributed to contact with cases referred to in para. 1.

(3). In some cases several days elapse between the onset of disease and the calling in of a doctor.

(4). There are mild cases where no doctor is called in and nature of disease not suspected.

(5). Mild cases where no doctor is called in, although the disease is suspected,—the individual not being in a position to lose employment.

(6). Cases where patient is too poor to call in a doctor, and too proud to apply to the Poor Law Medical Officer.

(7). Cases, where doctor is called in, and disease is not suspected and therefore wrongly diagnosed.

(8). It might also be mentioned that in addition to personal contact mentioned in para. 1, the use of school materials such as pens, pencils &c, by sufferers, contacts and carriers, the visitation of the homes and places of entertainment, the sale of foodstuffs, and viewing of deceased children may greatly contribute to the spread of disease.

(9). Of the 8 deaths from this disease, 3 occurred in one family. All cases were of a virulent type, two dying within 24 hours of admission to hospital.

(10). An important point to notice is that missed and wrongly diagnosed cases do not come to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health, and consequently no preventive measures can be carried out.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Housing.—The housing shortage on the Island is quite as acute as other parts of the town. The total number of occupied dwellings on the Island is 363 and the estimated population is 2,300, showing an

average of 6.3 persons per house. To strike an average in this way does not, however, give any indication of the amount of overcrowding that actually exists. In many houses the number of occupants does not exceed two to three persons per house, so that you get in many cases a large number of occupants, often averaging from 9 to 15 persons. It is in such houses that the greatest difficulty is experienced in the isolation of cases of illness. The question of overcrowding from the view-point of the spread of infectious diseases must be decided by the possibility of immediately isolating cases of mild and suspicious throats. The result of the failure to isolate such cases of illness in their first stages is that these patients are in constant touch with other children, and often virulent types of diseases originate from these cases.

The structural condition of the houses on the Island can generally be said to be good, and with few exceptions are kept in a clean condition.

One feature however, is that the Island is practically made up of two streets—Phyllis Street and Clive Road—and there is consequently a greater aggregation of children after School hours than would be the case if the houses covered a wider area.

Drainage.—Much attention has been paid to the question of drainage. Practically the whole of the houses on the Island are separately drained and the drains are ventilated and trapped. It might be pointed out that whilst defective drains may aggravate or possibly predispose to throat affections, Diphtheria itself is not caused by defective drains or sewer air. Some years ago the whole of the drains of Phyllis Street were tested and more recently those of the schools and public buildings. The defects discovered were more or less minor ones. It may be pointed out however, that in stormy weather and when the tide is in, sewage forces itself through the manhole at the bottom of Plymouth Road, with the result that the road is covered with filth and silt.

Refuse Disposal.—The collection and disposal of refuse is more efficiently carried out than was the case formerly, but much remains to be done before the system can be considered satisfactory, and more constant and direct supervision is needed than is possible at present. Refuse is deposited on spare land and occupiers of houses are responsible for much of this. Even in parts of the district where collections are made oftener than is the case on the Island, householders will persist in strewing refuse in back lanes and on spare land.

The use of Sanitary dust bins should also be encouraged so as to displace unsightly, uncovered, and insanitary boxes and tins.

Milkshops, Dairies, etc.—The milk question has been thoroughly gone into, and the method of production and distribution investigated. Most of the milk retailed on the Island is brought from farms outside the district, and these have been visited. Some dairies are kept in a very clean condition whilst others, the opposite is the case. It is to be hoped that when the new regulations have been put into operation certain unsatisfactory features will be immediately dealt with, and when insanitary conditions outside our district come to our notice steps will be taken to notify the authorities concerned.

The prevalence of Diphtheria on the Island cannot, however, be traced to the milk supply.

Ice Cream.—The possibility of disease being conveyed through the medium of ice-cream has been investigated. It has been found, however, that during the season, ice-cream vendors come from all over South Wales to the Island, and this makes it impossible to thoroughly investigate the question.

We are only able to deal with the ice-cream manufactured within our own area.

No case of Diphtheria has been traced to this possible source of infection.

Pigstyes.—In many cases these are kept in a clean condition, but the difficulty experienced is to ensure an efficient drainage system. In nearly every case the pigstyes drain into sumps and these are often full to overflowing with the result that from the stagnant filth foul odours emanate and a breeding ground for flies is established.

Fowlhouses and similar structures.—Yards in which fowlhouses and similar structures exist have been examined and steps taken to minimise the nuisances arising therefrom.

Clive Road Schools.—The drains of these schools have been tested and all defects discovered remedied.

Any case of illness in children attending school is invariably detected by the Head Teachers concerned, but much difficulty is experienced in tracing cases where children are kept home when showing symptoms of illness. Many such cases have come to my notice but it is not until several days have elapsed that the child is medically examined and the disease diagnosed.

Any School child found to be suffering from throat trouble is immediately notified to the School Medical Officer, Swabs are taken of sufferer and all suspicious contacts, who are excluded from school until the result of the bacteriological examination is known.

Sunday Schools.—The drains of the Churches on the Island have been tested and certain defects discovered. The congregation of children together in the Sunday Schools is more likely to tend to the spread of disease than is the case in the day Schools.

The children are more closely in contact with one another, the school-rooms are small and the ventilation is generally unsatisfactory.

Shops.—The possible relation between sale of second hand clothing and the spread of disease may be noted. The practice of buying and selling second-hand clothing has developed considerably during the past few years and it is fairly certain that the clothing of dead persons is taken to these premises for re-sale, without any disinfection being carried out. In this way clothing may be transferred from a house in which Diphtheria has occurred to other premises, without the persons purchasing same being cognisant of the fact.

These remarks also refer to the case of Pawnshops and Jumble Sales.

Visitors (Resident).—During the summer season the influx of resident visitors intensifies the overcrowding of dwellings. Children are often brought into the district after an illness, to recuperate, and these may be carriers of disease.

Day Trippers.—The Sanitary Conveniences of the Island are totally inadequate to cope with the number of visitors and hence after a busy day the conditions of seashore, rocks and surroundings are most insanitary. There is also an indiscriminate deposition of refuse and garbage on the foreshore and other parts of the Island.

SUMMARY.

After careful consideration and investigation, I am of opinion that the epidemic outbursts of Diphtheria in Barry Island can be attributed to:—(1) The active cases, mild and missed cases, recent convalescents, "carriers," and wrongly diagnosed cases—these are mainly responsible for the spread of the disease.

(2) A number of susceptible children placed in an environment which gives special opportunities for contact.

(3) The presence of a virulent type of diphtheria bacillus, causing a very toxic form of the disease, and resulting in a high mortality.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) *Medical*—(1). The public should have impressed upon them the extreme importance of obtaining immediate medical attention in all throat affections, in order that antitoxin may be administered at once in suspicious cases, and proper isolation and disinfection carried out.

(2). Accommodation at the Infectious Diseases Hospital should be increased, so that beds are available for all cases. It will then be unnecessary to hasten the discharge of patients until fully convalescent. The provision of observation and convalescent wards are urgently needed.

(3). All children should be subjected to the "Schick Test," by means of which susceptible children could be detected. Protection could then be afforded these cases by inoculation with a standard toxin—Antitoxin mixture.

(4). Provision of scholars' tidy-boxes, so that each child's pens, books, etc. are separate at school.

- (5). A more liberal supply of clean towels and soap in the school lavatories.
- (6). Proper instructions and supervision of cleaners in use "Dusmo" in the schools.
- (7). Improvement of general sanitary conditions in the district, as suggested in general recommendations.

(b) *General*—(1). Provision of sufficient sanitary conveniences and lavatory accommodation for the use of visitors.

- (2). The opening during the season of all accommodation already provided by the Council.
- (3). The taking of steps to prevent the manholes in Plymouth Road, acting as storm overflows.
- (4). Provision of upcast shafts at points to be decided upon.
- (5). The daily removal of litter and garbage from Whitmore Bay and the rigid enforcement of Section 1 of the additional byelaws regulating the user of the seashore.
- (6). The more rigid supervision of employees responsible for the removal of refuse and street cleansing, and the prevention of indiscriminate dumping of refuse and filth on spare land and allotments.
- (7). The housing of swine and domestic animals should only be permitted in permanent structures, properly drained and paved and at reasonable distances from dwellings and roads.
- (8). More attention must be paid by allotment holders, stable owners, etc., to the disposal and treatment of manure.
- (9). Stringent supervision of dealers in second-hand clothing.

Your obedient Servant,

PERCY W. KENT.

Medical Officer of Health.



